The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1874. NUMBER 213.

SILKS.

J. B. SHAY,

84 & 86 State-st.,

Are now showing a splendid assortment of every desirable style in

SUMMER SILKS,

AT POPULAR PRICES,

With 30 Pieces of

Black Guinet Silks,

At $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25,

JUST RECEIVED.

Attention is also called to a lot of

BLACK ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS,

Which are being offered at unusually

LOW PRICES.

REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

LOTS FOR SALE IN TAYLOR'S ADDITION,

Situated in the centre of this great manufacturing suburb. Do not invest your money until you have seen and investigated the advantages of South Chicago, with its Harbor, Dock and Railroad facilities. The work on Silicon Steel Rolling Mills has been resumed, and will be pushed forward rapidly to completion. Many other improvements are in progress.

Several fine sites for MANUFACTURING and BUSINESS purposes for sale on favorable terms.

Office at South Chicago in Ewing House, C. H. VOUTE, Agent.

Free railroad tickets furnished. For particulars, maps, etc., call at Office, 137 Dearborn-st.

N. B.—The Office of Taylor's Addition will be removed to Ewing Block, corner North Clark and Kinzie-sts., April 15.

FOR SALE.

Dwelling-House Property.

The elegant new two-story and basement marble-front Houses in block fronting south on Vernon Park, Nos. 37 to 45 Macalister-place. Contain 11 rooms each, and furnished with all modern improvements. Brick barns. Will sell separately or together. Apply to

W. J. ONAHAN, 112 Dearborn-st.

HIGHLAND PARK.

Some of the choicest property in this beautiful suburb, in Lots and Acres, offered for sale; low and favorable terms. Also 6 new beautiful Residences. Nine Trains each way daily. Fine drives. Low taxes.

Highland Park House,

The finest Hotel in the West, now open.

FRANK P. HAWKINS, Agent, Room 1, 125 Dearborn-st.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S

Side-Wheel Steamboat and Propeller Line.

Lines as heretofore to all ports on the east and west shores of Lake Michigan, and to Green Bay and intermediate ports.

Also, a Tri-Weekly Line from Chicago, via Milwaukee, to Ludington and Manistee.

[illegible] merchandise, etc., now received only for all West Shore Ports, and for Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Ludington, and Manistee.

[illegible] notice will be published of the opening of the other routes.

Office and Docks, foot of Michigan-av.

T. G. BUTLIN, Sup't.

LACES, TRIMMINGS, &c.

CLOSING-OUT SALES

CONTINUED TO-DAY, AT

50 Cents on the Dollar,

OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

G. MENDELSON,

34 Washington-st., near State.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXTRA LADIES' NIGHT

AT THE

Great Adelphi!

TO-NIGHT.

Five New Stars! The Invincible Programme!

Remember Prices—25, 50, or 15c.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. C. WATTS & CO.,

21 Brown's Building, Liverpool.

Solicit consignments of Provisions, Lard, &c., and execute orders for the purchase and sale of same for future shipment or delivery. Advances made on consignments, and all information afforded by our friends, Messrs. Fox & Fish, No. 25 William-st., New York.

GRANITE MONUMENTS.

SCHUREMAN & HAND MANTEL CO.,

Michigan-av., corner Van Buren-st.

ARTIFICIAL STONE.

Chicago Artificial Stone Co.,

306—314 North Market-st., Corner Oak.

Stone-Fronts, Caps, Sills, Water-Tables, Roof-Coping, Flagging, &c., made of real English Portland Cement, after J. F. Hoffmann's Patent.

CHAS. G. HOFFMANN, Manager.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH FOR ALL!

W. B. McCHESNEY'S Dental Rooms enlarged and beautifully refitted. He is inserting full upper or lower sets best Gum Teeth for only $8. Plain best, $6. Money refunded in every instance when perfect satisfaction is not given. Teeth extracted without pain free of charge. Remember the place, southeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts., opposite old Court House.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

In partitioning the second and third floors of his building, on the southwest corner of State and Monroe-sts., into rooms, the owner is adapting them to the requirements of MERCHANT TAILORS, DENTISTS, dealers in JEWELRY, NOTIONS, and other MERCHANDISE not requiring large salesrooms. These STORES and OFFICES will be rented separately or in connection with the floors above. Steam heat, Steam Elevator, and Steam Power for light manufacturing. BEST LOCATION and Building in the city at reasonable prices. Possession given May 1. Plans shown of partitioning, and leases made, by

EUGENE S. PIKE,

Room 14 n. e. cor. State and Monroe-sts.

Please call from 11 to 12, and from 3 to 4.

HOTEL FOR RENT.

The second, third, and fourth stories of marble-front building southwest corner Clark and Erie-sts., being situated so convenient to business centre. Any good party renting same could not fail being successful, as all the well-furnished and kept houses in immediate vicinity are at all times full.

It is fitted up in every respect as a first-class family hotel, containing fifty-eight (58) large, light, and well-ventilated rooms, besides laundry, bath-rooms, water closets, &c. Water on every floor. A low and favorable lease will be given. Apply to A. J. McBEAN, between 12 and 2 p. m., Room 8, 77 Dearborn-st.

Dock Front for Rent.

400 feet corner of Quarry and Cologne-sts., and Back Lots now occupied by Charnley Bros. & Co. as Lumber Yard.

Also, Store and Basement, North Clark-st., opposite residence of Hon. Mahlon D. Ogden, with two well-finished Residence Flats above, containing all modern conveniences.

GEO. C. SMITH & BRO., Corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR RENT.

The three-story brick building, with basement, 60x75 feet, Nos. 23, 25 and 27 North Clinton-st. These premises having light and access on three sides, with large storage capacity, and containing a steam engine and shafting, are well adapted for manufacturing purposes. They can be rented for a term of years at a moderate rent.

FOR SALE.—A good special charter with liberal provisions. Apply to ARTHUR RYERSON, 44 Portland Block, and W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

REMOVALS.

HALLOCK, HOLMES & CO.,

(Successors to HALLOCK & WHEELER),

Have removed to their splendid New Store, the largest Rubber Store in the country,

174 & 176 RANDOLPH-ST.,

(Opposite their former location).

RUBBER & LEATHER BELTING, ENGINE & CONDUCTING HOSE, RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES,

AND ALL KINDS OF

RUBBER GOODS.

KELLER, BOOTMAKER,

HAS REMOVED TO

31 WASHINGTON-ST.,

One door east of Field, Leiter & Co.

FINANCIAL.

Preston, Kean & Co., BANKERS,

100 WASHINGTON-ST.

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

Also, deal in First-Class INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

STERLING BILLS direct on London, and GOLD BILLS on New York at NEW YORK RATES.

100,000 PENNIES,

Also 3 and 5-cent pieces, can be had at the CHICAGO SAVINGS INSTITUTION, northwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE.

Tracing Linen & Paper

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 & 120 MONROE-ST.

AUCTION SALE.

I will offer at Public Auction, at my farm, one-half mile south of the Excelsior Brick Yards, on C., B. & Q. R. R., my entire stock of Fancy Cows; also, 1 pair of black Carriage Horses, 5 and 6 years old, 16 hands high, weight, 2,400 lbs.; also, a number of single horses, all well broken and good drivers. Terms: A credit of 3 mos. with approved security, without interest, if paid when due, but at 10 per cent from date of sale if not paid when due.

V. FREDENHAGEN.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NOTICE.

Attention is invited to the large assortment of Boots and Shoes offered, at lowest prices, to dealers in city and country, by G. S. RICHARDSON & CO., 128 & 130 Franklin-st., 2d floor.

WANTED.

WANTED.

"The Independent Sewing Machine."

SOMETHING NEW and excelling all others in many points. The only Twisted Loop-Stitch made.

Wanted, an agent with money and ability, to take charge and control the sale in the Western States, of this splendid first-class machine. This is a rare chance for one having the taste and ability. For full particulars call for two days, or address J. A. DAVIS, Gault House, Chicago, Ill.

TOILETINE.

LADIES!

You may drape as an Empress, you are but dummies; cover your face with cheap chalks and paints a la Mrs. Lo, and you are pretty as a red wagon. Use TOILETINE and beauty comes as lovely and natural as the rose. Sample box for stamp. DR LA BANTA, Agent, 144 Madison-st.

TREES.

Sheffield Nursery.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

20 acres home-grown trees, all kinds and sizes, 3 to 6 in. trees, for street planting. Improving subdivisions with medium-sized trees a specialty. Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c. [illegible] Scotch Pines, 4 to 6 feet, bushy, [illegible]; [illegible] Am. Arborvita, 2 to 3 feet, bushy, at [illegible]; 5,000 Norway Spruce, 2 to 3 feet, bushy, [illegible] per 100.

R. J. LEWIS, 44 Racine-av., city.

Take Chicago and Clybourne-av. cars.

EDUCATIONAL.

Racine College.

The Spring and Summer Session of Racine College will open THURSDAY, April 2.

For admission apply to the Rev. James DeKoven, D. D., Racine College, Racine, Wis.

Registers can be procured at the Merchants' National Bank, or at Mitchell & Hathaway's, No. 46 Clark-st.

WASHINGTON.

A Test Vote in the House on the Currency Question.

It Votes in Favor of Limiting Legal-Tenders to $400,000,000.

Another Day's Debate in the Senate on the Currency Bill.

Mr. Sherman to Offer His Compromise Bill To-Day.

Testimony Taken by the District Committee Yesterday.

A Second List of Charges Preferred Against the Officials.

Specific Frauds Alleged in Connection with Street-Contracts.

Bill Introduced for the Formation of Pembina Territory.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE MATTER IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—According to promise, Dawes brought forward the $400,000,000 bill to-day, and, the two amendments indicated in your dispatches recently having been voted down, the measure was passed by a vote of more than two to one. This establishes, so far as the action of the House can settle the question, the maximum amount of legal-tender circulation at $400,000,000. Confidence is expressed on all hands that the Senate will adopt the bill substantially as it passed the House.

THE VOTE FOR CONTRACTION.

Of the Western and Southern members the following-named voted for contracting the volume of greenbacks to $356,000,000, whereby $26,000,000 now in circulation would be withdrawn: Bromberg, of Alabama; Clayton, Luttrell, and Page, of California; Hancock and Herndon, of Texas; Garfield and Parsons, of Ohio; Kendall, of Nevada; Mitchell and Sawyer, of Wisconsin; Nesmith, of Oregon; Platte, of Virginia; Read, of Kentucky; Rice, of Illinois; Stone, of Missouri; Waldron and Willard, of Michigan. Of course the majority of those voting for contraction represent the Eastern States only. About fifty members were absent, so that a very fair test vote was had.

SCHURZ AND MORTON.

The most animated debate of the session in the Senate occurred to-day. The occasion reminded those present of the spirited and excited cross-firing that characterized the debates during the session which preceded the last Presidential election. In fact the same actors, save the late Mr. Sumner, were engaged in to-day's performances. The discussion turned upon subjects and questions that were then absorbing the attention of the Senate and the country. Senator Morton had consumed two hours in delivering a speech which recited and rediscussed in an elaborate way nearly all the points of his former argument in favor of inflating the currency, and in which he developed no material new points. His speech was carefully prepared, though he showed himself to be quite vulnerable. The latter fact was soon developed by

SENATOR SCHURZ,

who took up the main features of Morton's argument, and fairly riddled them. He then exposed, by reference to the *Globe*, the inconsistency of Morton's present position upon the question of finance as compared with his views on the same question only a few years ago. Schurz read extracts from the money articles of numerous newspapers in the West and the Northwest, showing that the money centres of those sections are now flooded with money; that there was money in abundance seeking safe investment, and it was not a lack of currency, but a lack of confidence that caused stringency everywhere. "Are we mere boys playing with finance? Shall we be so childish, senseless, idiotic as to issue enough currency to give everybody some?" asked Mr. Schurz. Then he recurred to

MORTON'S INCONSISTENCY,

and said that Senator was likely to be found on all sides of important questions, as he has been on this and other matters. This riled Morton, who retorted angrily: "That is true, or it is false;" and he then broke out in a terrific tirade upon Schurz, exhibiting great passion, and showing the severe effect of the castigation he had received at Schurz's hands. He tried, by cutting remarks, to draw Schurz into a personal quarrel, but Schurz was cool and self-possessed, and, by his repeated good-natured answers, evinced a recollection of the quotation, "Let the galled jade wince." Presently

MORTON'S PASSION COOLED,

and he endeavored to get even with Schurz by adopting the latter's tactics, and he got back at Schurz with some ironical and sarcastical remarks which brought down the house. This opened up one of the liveliest running cross-fires that has been heard for many a day, and not only the two above-named gentlemen were engaged, but Sherman, Conkling, and others joined in, much to the amusement and edification of the well-filled galleries, as well as the participants and others on the floor.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE COMPROMISE CURRENCY BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—The bill reported by Sherman to-day from the Senate Finance Committee, and which he will offer as a substitute for the bill now pending, fixes the maximum limit of United States notes at $382,000,000, but provides that, for every $1,000,000 of circulating notes issued to National banking associations, the Secretary of the Treasury shall retire 70 per cent of United States notes, until the legal-tenders outstanding be reduced to $300,000,000.

PICKINGS AND STEALINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OFFICIAL PERQUISITES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—George F. Hoar secured permission of the House to-day to move an amendment to the Legislative Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, when next under consideration in Committee of the Whole, prescribing penalties for the use by Government officials of public property for private purposes, or for procuring Government employes to perform the duties of private servants for these officials. It is evident that the day of these official cribbings is drawing to a close.

MILEAGE.

A. Herr Smith, of Pennsylvania, attempted to secure permission to-day to move as an amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill a provision that members of Congress shall only receive their actual traveling expenses to and from Washington in each session, but the House refused to grant the request.

POSTMASTER CLARKE, OF GALVESTON.

Clarke, the Postmaster of Galveston, has tendered his resignation of that office, and it has been promptly accepted, to take effect at once. An "irregularity" in Clarke's accounts, indicating a deficit of between $9,000 and $10,000, was discovered a few days ago by a Special Agent of the Post-Office Department. It is explained that one of the items in the deficit is about $3,600, which Clarke laid out for improvements and repairs on the Galveston Post-Office building. The Post-Office Department would not remunerate him, and the Treasury Department only allowed a portion of the amount claimed. Clarke is the gentleman against whom suit was recently brought at Galveston for several thousand dollars, alleged to have been embezzled by him out of moneys collected on a claim against the Government.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—At the opening of the session of the District Investigating Committee to-day, a letter was read signed by John Purdy, one of the memorialists, stating that he did not think he was warranted in charging the District officials with fraud, and asking that his name be erased from the signatures to the memorials.

ELEVEN NEW CHARGES

were filed by the counsel for the memorialists, and more will be presented in a few days. Those filed to-day allege that the Board of Public Works have disregarded the laws of the United States and the District, as well as their own regulations, in making improvements by materially altering and changing contracts long after their execution, whereby the compensation of contractors was largely increased; by extending and enlarging the improvements to be made under said contracts, without requiring additional security; by executing contracts for the making of extensive improvements without requiring contractors to give any security whatever for the performance of the conditions of the contract, and in some cases without requiring sufficient security; and by executing contracts for making improvements long after the improvements have been made and paid for.

That thd said Board have managed and

ADMINISTERED AFFAIRS NEGLIGENTLY AND IMPROVIDENTLY,

in that they have paid much more for work than the stipulated price—in one case more than $1,000,000 in excess of the contract.

That, while they undertook to make these improvements for $6,500,000, they have already spent over $16,250,000, while the improvements have not been one-half completed, and are in debt over $1,250,000 for work already done.

That the Board have transcended their powers, and have treated the citizens of the District in an unjust, oppressive, and arbitrary manner by taking private property for public use without paying any just or adequate compensation therefor; by using certificates bearing interest for special improvements and selling and hypothecating the same before the improvements were made; by tearing up substantial ways, and substituting therefor ways constituted of

INFERIOR MATERIALS;

by improving a part of an avenue or street in a most costly manner, and assessing a part of the cost of the same on a part of the same avenue or street upon which improvements of an inferior and much cheaper sort were made; by improving in front of churches school-houses and other property exempt from exaction and assessing the cost of the same on private property remote from the improvements; by making improvements without consulting the wishes, or tastes, or interests of citizens owning the adjacent property; and by changing grades, to the injury of the property and business of citizens, without paying any just compensation therefor.

That the Board have imposed

OPPRESSIVE TAXES AND SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS

upon the people of the District since June, 1871, amounting to more than $23,000,000 over and above the amount appropriated by Congress, and over and above the old debt (exceeding $4,000,000) of the said Government.

That they have by privately and capriciously changing their schedule of rates agreed upon for certain classes of work, added greatly to the cost of the improvements, as for instance: Evans' concrete pavement, increased from $2.95 per square yard to $3.20; Filbert's vulcanite concrete pavement, increased from $3 to $3.20; Beidler's Keystone wood pavement, increased from $3 to $[illegible]; Stowe's wooden pavement, increased from $[illegible] to $3.50 per square yard.

That they have misappropriated and misapplied $700,000 received from the United States Government in payment for the Government's interest in improvements made in Judiciary Square.

That the Board of Public Works acting in concert with the District Legislature have increased

THE DEBT OF THE DISTRICT

beyond the limit prescribed by Congress, the limit being $10,000,000; and have added over $4,000,000 to the authorized debt of the District.

That the assessment of more than $2,000,000 for general sewerage was made in direct violation of the organic act.

That they carelessly and negligently made contracts at exorbitant and unreasonable rates thereby enabling contractors to pay large sums to persons using influence in securing the contracts, as in the case of the De Golyer & McClelland Paving Company.

That they have, by gross and culpable negligence and carelessness, allowed the people of the District and the United States to be cheated and defrauded by false measurements, which are set forth in detail. After the charges and specifications, which were very full and detailed, the foregoing being but the merest abstract of them, had been read, the

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES

was resumed; and Mr. Latta was again placed upon the stand. For a long time he refused to give the name of the beneficiary. He said there was but one for whom he held the large amounts of real estate in trust, but finally, by the permission, as he said, of the beneficiary, he gave the name. It was that of Hallett Kilbourne, his partner.

Kilbourne was then sworn, but refused to give the names of those for whom he had held the property in trust. He said that no one belonging to the District Government was interested in

THE REAL ESTATE RING,

except Gov. Henry D. Cooke, and he only so far as he was interested in the banking-house of Jay Cooke & Co., who advanced $250,000. In the course of a vigorous cross-examination, conducted principally by Senator Thurman, Kilbourne stated that none of the members of the ring except Gov. Cooke and one other lived in the District. He was asked whether any Congressmen were interested, but refused to answer. When asked whether, if any of the persons interested were Congressmen then and are still in Congress, he refused to answer. Finally Judge Thurman asked him if he would see the Congressmen, supposing any

CONGRESSMEN WERE IN THE RING,

and endeavor to get their permission to give their names to-morrow; and he said he would. Thurman notified him that he would be compelled to answer at all events, but gave him till to-morrow to see the parties. Kilbourne testified that at first he acted merely as the agent of these parties, but that he recently bought out the interest of one of them. He said

THE PAVING RING

had dwindled down to John O. Evans, Clephane, and himself; that he and Clephane had invested about $60,000 in machinery, and shared in the profits. He declined to answer whether there were any army officers connected with the paving ring. The temperature in the Committee-room in perceptibly rising.

POWERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Judge Wilson, of Indiana, submitted a bill which was passed by the House to-day, conferring upon the Joint-Committee to investigate charges against District officials the same rights and powers in the matter of summoning witnesses as existing laws secure to Committees of either house.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—At the meeting of the District of Columbia Investigating Committee to-day, the examination of Latta was resumed. He still refused to answer the questions asked on Saturday relative to the property held by him as Trustee, and the Committee took the matter under consideration in secret session. After the doors were opened, Latta for some time refused to answer the question for whose account he purchased the property referred to, but finally said he had just received permission to answer, and would state that all except the portion bought for Messrs. Stewart, Hillyer, and Sunderland, was purchased for Hallett Kilbourne, Trustee. The memorialists to-day presented a

SECOND LIST OF CHARGES

against the Board of Public Works. These charges contain general accusations of extravagant administration by the Board; also, that the engineers of the Board have made false measurement of the work done under their supervision, and that the prices for various items of work were increased by the Board in many instances after the contracts for said work had been closed. A letter was received from John Purdy, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee, requesting to

HAVE HIS NAME WITHDRAWN

from the list of memorialists for reasons which he stated at some length; one of them being that, by the development of the investigation thus far, he is convinced that the charges of the memorialists are frivolous.

When the Committee reassembled,

HALLET KILBOURNE WAS SWORN,

and in reply to questions read from a memorandum, showing all the property purchased by him as Trustee. This property was purchased from A. R. Shepherd, W. B. Parisen, Thomas Young, G. W. Bullock, W. W. Corcoran, J. W. Corcoran, and some others. The property referred to was irrespective of that conveyed him as Trustee by Latta. He stated that he had the money placed in his hands with which to make purchases, but declined to state by whom the money was furnished, except that Jay Cooke & Co. put up $25,000. Henry J. Cooke was not interested in these purchases beyond whatever interest he may have had in the bank of Jay Cooke & Co. Kilbourne

REFUSED TO GIVE FURTHER PARTICULARS

unless some responsible party will come forward and charge some unlawful or criminal act committed by the firm of Kilbourne & Latta, or either of them, and connect that act with some member of the Board of Public Works. So far as the purchase of real estate by his firm was concerned, they never have been directly or remotely in collusion with any person or persons of the Board of Public Works. Witness stated that, except in one instance, all parties benefited or to be benefited by the trusts referred to are non-residents of the District of Columbia. Witness was told to

HOLD HIMSELF IN READINESS TO ANSWER

should the Committee determine to enforce replies to the questions he had refused to respond to, and the Committee adjourned.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—Hale, of New York, got leave to introduce an amendment to the Appropriation bill providing that the Congressional Printer shall be hereafter appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate, instead of being elected by the Senate, as the law now provides.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House Appropriation Committee are busily engaged on the Deficiency bill, and will doubtless have it ready to submit to the House in a few days.

CONTESTED SEATS IN THE SENATE.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections will bring up the case of Sykes against Spencer at the earliest moment. This matter disposed of, there will remain only one contest for a seat in the Senate, the latter vacancy being in the Louisiana representation. Spencer will, of course, be admitted, and that, too, in all probability without opposition in the nature of lengthy debate. The Democratic Senators do not seem inclined to extensively debate the question, and the vote of the Committee being unanimous on the part of the Republican members, it is pretty safe to predict that not a chirp in opposition to Spencer's admission will be heard on the Republican side.

THE JOINT LIBRARY COMMITTEE

agreed to-day to report adversely on the resolution offered by Mr. Cox, authorizing the appropriation of 200 cannon as payment to Wilson Macdonald, of New York, for a bronze statue of Admiral Farragut. The Committee thought the compensation would be too much. Mr. Monroe, of Ohio, was directed to ascertain whether Carpenter's picture of Lincoln signing the Emancipation Proclamation could be purchased, and at what cost.

SANBORN

will be examined by the Ways and Means Committee to-morrow.

PERSONAL.

Secretaries Richardson and Belknap were interested spectators on the floor of the House to-day.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.

MEMORIALS.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a resolution of the Legislature of Michigan praying Congress to amend the Postal law, to permit the free exchange of newspapers, and their free circulation in counties were published. Referred.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) presented a petition signed by 700 business men of New York, asking that the volume of legal-tenders be fixed at $400,000,000, and favoring free banking. He read from a letter accompanying the petition, in which the writer said he had found nearly every business establishment in favor of more currency and free banking. Referred.

He also presented a petition of Wayne County, Michigan, asking that legal-tenders be substituted for National Bank notes. Referred.

PEMBINA TERRITORY.

Mr. BOREMAN, from the Committee on Territories, reported without amendment Mr. Ramsey's bill providing for the formation of Pembina Territory. The new Territory is to consist of that portion of Dakota which lies north of the forty-sixth parallel, embracing an area of about 71,000 square miles. The line of the Northern Pacific Railroad runs through the proposed Territory about midway.

OTHER MEMORIALS.

Mr. CONKLING presented a resolution of the New York Cotton Exchange, which he said was signed by every member thereof, protesting against an inflation of the currency, and asking legislation for the speedy return to specie payment.

Mr. CONKLING spoke in favor of immediate action on the financial question.

Mr. LOGAN presented a memorial of business men of New York City, asking Congress to take immediate action on the financial question, to increase the volume of legal-tenders to $400,000,000, and provide for free banking.

Mr. BOREMAN presented a petition of citizens of his State, asking an appropriation for the improvement of the Kanawha River. Referred.

Mr. MORTON presented a petition of colored citizens in the Indian Territory, setting forth that they are deprived of all their civil rights. Referred.

FINANCE BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill to provide for the reduction and reissue of United State notes and for free banking, and gave notice that to-morrow he would offer it as a substitute for the pending financial bill to equalize the distribution of National Bank currency. Mr. Sherman said the bill was a compromise measure, and was the result of great labor on the part of the Committee; some of its features were not approved of by all the members of the Committee, and he himself had given his adhesion to some of the provisions with reluctance.

PROPOSED RULE.

Mr. STEWART submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire into the expediency of amending the rule so that the morning hour in the Senate should continue until half-past 1 o'clock each day, and during that time there shall be no debate on any subject not regularly before the Senate. Referred.

ANOTHER MEMORIAL.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a preamble and resolution of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, of New York City, remonstrating against any increase in the volume of paper currency, and favoring an early resumption of specie payments.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The morning hour having expired, the CHAIR announced that the Senate would resume consideration of the House bill to equalize the distribution of the currency, that being the special order for to-day.

Mr. WEST moved that the pending and all other orders be laid aside, and the Senate proceed to the consideration of the House bill appropriating $30,000 to improve the mouth of the Mississippi River. Lost.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of the currency, and Senator MORTON addressed the Senate at length thereon. He said that the issue of United States notes should be declared legal up to the aggregate of $400,000,000. An increase of currency to meet the demands of increasing business is not inflation in any reasonable sense. Currency is the instrument of business, and should increase with it. He asked no other increase than free banking will give. In this debate inflation had been confused with depreciation. To inflate the currency is to increase the amount, whether in metal or paper, beyond the demands of business. Where inflation is arbitrary, as in Germany, by accident of war, it is produced derangement. Where it is in obedience to the demands of business, it produces only healthy effects. As well talk of inflating with cotton-mills because their number is not limited by law, as of inflating currency by free banking. The Senator from Missouri (Schurz) had argued that the people of the West and South were the losers by the establishment of the National Banks, and it would be better for them to let the East have them all. This was telling them, in effect, that they did not know what was good for them. Greenbacks have no local habitation, but go wherever the currents of trade take them. The currency issued to banks in loans is localized. A like amount returns periodically in payment of the loans, to be there borrowed again. An increase of currency just keeping pace with the population and business will not depreciate it or produce an unhealthy increase of prices. The whole business of the country is upon a level with the currency, and the relative prices of all commodities are adjusted to each other as perfectly as if it was coin instead of paper. The conversion of currency prices for exports into gold prices is as easy as converting dollars into pounds sterling. From the export you deduct the premium; to the import you add it.

Mr. SCHURZ said: This financial discussion had already attracted the attention of the foreign press, and if such propositions for expansion should become a law as had been made here, we would become the laughing-stock of the whole world. He inquired of Senator Morton as to his opinion of the legality of the forty-four million reserve.

Mr. MORTON said there had been some doubt upon the subject, but in his opinion the Secretary had authority, as the law stood, to issue it.

Mr. SCHURZ quoted from the speech of the Senator from Indiana (Morton), and said that the Senator, some time ago, had charged him (Schurz) with knowing but little of the financial wants of this country, having been born in a foreign country. He (Schurz) would like to know where the Senator was born, when, two or three years ago, he expressed similar views. He (Schurz) argued that the business centres of the country are full of money at present, and the supply of loanable funds is abundant. The supply exceeds the demand, and not the demand the supply. There was more money in the banks than could find ready investment for good security. Persons who could not get money had no credit. The business of the country was slowly feeling its way from the quicksands of the crisis to the safe ground of legitimate enterprise.

Mr. MORTON said the Senator from Missouri appeared to be very familiar with his record, and he (Morton) had been struck with the similarity of the ideas of the Senator with those expressed by him some years ago. He had examined his old speeches, and now found out where the Senator got his ideas, namely: from old speeches which he (Morton) had delivered, though, of course, they had been dressed differently. He did not object, however, as he thought, if his friend wanted to make a speech on that side, he could not do better than to take one of his (Morton's) old speeches. The Senator had accused him of changing his opinions on important questions. The Senator (Schurz), it seemed, had changed his opinion, too, on some questions. Not long ago he was in full accord with the Republican party, but he fell out with it, and did all he could to break it up. He had a perfect right to do so, however.

Mr. SCHURZ—But the Senator from Indiana always changes his opinions for the worse. If he changed them for the better, I would have nothing to say." [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON said he remembered that the gentleman (Schurz) had changed in another substance. One time, when he was in the service of Andrew Johnson, and was sent South to inquire into the condition of affairs, he entertained views very different from those he had since expressed.

Mr. SCHURZ said: The fundamental principles of the Republican platform were specie payment and Civil Service Reform, and he was in favor of both. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON said as to Civil Service Reform he had a word to say. After Gen. Grant took up the subject and put it into practical operation, the gentleman from Missouri had nothing more to say.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a message from the President, including the report of the Board of Engineers on the irrigation of San Joaquin, Tulare, and Sacramento Valleys, California. Referred.

Mr. BAYARD spoke of the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in issuing part of the $44,000,000 reserve, and said it was a flagrant violation of law. He did not think there was a lawyer or layman who would say that the reserve was issued in accordance with law.

Mr. WRIGHT defended the action of the Secretary.

Mr. SHERMAN hoped now that the Senator from Connecticut (Buckingham) would withdraw his motion to recommit the bill to equalize the distribution of the currency, and he (Sherman) would then offer the bill reported by him to-day as a substitute for the original bill. The matter would then be directly before the Senate.

The CHAIR suggested to the Chairman of the Finance Committee that a more simple way would be to introduce the bill this evening and have it made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. SHERMAN said in order to test the sense of the Senate he would move to indefinitely postpone the bill to equalize the distribution of the currency, and take up the bill reported by him this morning from the Finance Committee.

Mr. FERRY said so much time had been consumed in this discussion that now, upon the eve of taking a vote, it would hardly be just to indefinitely postpone this measure for the purpose of taking up a new one.

Mr. LOGAN took the same view as the gentleman from Michigan.

Pending discussion, Mr. STEVENSON moved to adjourn.

The motion was adopted.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States, bills were introduced and referred:

Repealing the law which forbids payment for army supplies, etc., to persons not known to be opposed to rebellion.

By Mr. AVERILL—For the relief of settlers on railroad lands; also granting lands to Minnesota to endow an astronomical observatory and school.

By Mr. SMITH (Va.)—Authorizing the Washington, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company to extend and construct its line into the District of Columbia, and through West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, to St. Louis, and a branch road from some point of it in Indiana to Chicago, and giving a guarantee of the United States on its first mortgage bonds as sections of the road are completed.

COMMITTEE EXPENSES.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Appropriation Committee, reported back the Senate bill appropriating $10,000 for the expenses of the District Investigating Committee. Passed.

CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules and discharge the Committee of the Whole from the Four Hundred Million Currency bill, in order to have it considered in the House now.

Mr. MAYNARD opposed the motion, submitting that the question was involved in the general bill reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) asked Mr Dawes whether he would admit amendments.

Mr. DAWES replied that he was instructed by the Committee on Ways and Means to admit amendments that would reduce the sum below $400,000,000, but not to admit amendments that would increase the sum above $400,000,000.

Mr. COX asked Mr. Dawes what he intended to do with the reserve already out.

Mr. DAWES replied that the amendment which he proposed to offer, was that hereafter the total amount of United States circulation at any one time shall not exceed $356,000,000, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw from circulation and cancel whatever amount of such notes is now in circulation beyond that sum, as soon as can be done consistently with the exigencies of the Treasury.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS (N. Y.) desired to indicate an amendment which he proposed to offer, fixing the sum at $382,000,000, the sum now out, but Mr. Butler objected to further debate.

The motion to suspend the rules was seconded by a majority of the House, and then the rules were suspended by a vote of 153 to 34.

Mr. ROBERTS then offered his amendment, providing that the total amount of legal-tender notes issued, or to be issued, shall be and shall never exceed $382,000,000.

Mr. DAWES then offered the amendment already indicated by him, and moved the previous question.

Mr. COBURN desired to offer an amendment, or at least to have it read.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) objected.

Mr. RANDALL asked Mr. Dawes whether in case the bill should pass fixing the amount at $400,000,000, he would admit an amendment di-

(See Fifth Page.)

FIRES.

Elgin Visited by a Disastrous Conflagration.

Loss Over $100,000—List of Interested Insurance Companies.

Loss by the Indianapolis Fire Over $280,000.

An $80,000 Fire in Wooster, Ohio.

Yesterday's Record of Fires Elsewhere.

At Elgin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., March 23.—Yesterday morning Elgin was visited by a conflagration that, at one time, threatened to destroy the whole city, but which was fortunately confined to her two principal business blocks. This morning the people looking at the ruins will congratulate themselves and the city that the fire took place. True, it may cause some inconvenience to the parties burned out, but they will none of them be embarrassed, and the buildings burned, although they contained the principal stores of the city, were old rookeries that were a disgrace to the town.

Before the smoke had cleared away yesterday, one public-spirited gentleman, Mr. Chisholm, offered to pay a good price for the burned territory, and erect a hotel on the corner of Douglas avenue and Chicago street that would be an ornament to the city.

THE FIRE WAS DISCOVERED

about half-past 3 yesterday morning in the rear part of the building located on Chicago street and Douglas avenue, owned by William G. Hubbard, and occupied by John Newman with a large stock of dry goods, groceries, and provisions, and by J. W. Rodenschatz & Bro., tobacco and cigars; the second floor occupied by C. A. Parleso as a barber shop, Dr. A. N. Stone, dentist, and a colored family. From this building the flames soon spread, communicating to the adjoining building, owned by Thomas Todd and occupied by J. A. Fuller as a restaurant on the first floor and residence on the second floor; adjoining this was a vacant store owned by S. A. French; next east was the brick store owned by L. H. Yarwood, and occupied by L. M. Kelley with a stock of drugs, &c.; second floor by G. H. Sherman, photographer. Adjoining this building is a brick store owned by P. J. Kimball and occupied by his son F. J., with a stock of merchant tailoring goods, and sewing machines; second floor occupied by Dr. W. H. Truesdell, dentist. Next is Hemmens & Jones, merchant tailors. These two buildings were seriously damaged by fire and water. Then the fire seemed to have spent its force in an easterly direction, although the store of G. B. Adams was considerably damaged.

THE FLAMES LEAPED CHICAGO STREET,

communicating with Sherman Hall, entirely destroying that building and the adjoining one of G. B. Raymond. Schultz & Todson occupied the corner room of Sherman Hall (owned by M. C. Town), with a stock of dry goods. In the next building, also owned by M. C. Town, was L. Adler, with a stock of men's and boys' clothing, tobacco, and cigars; R. & S. E. Weld occupied the next room with a stock of drugs, etc.; R. M. Martin occupied the next room with dry goods and sewing machines; Raymond Bros. came next with a stock of crockery, glassware, and hats; R. K. Sherwin occupied the adjoining room with tobacco, cigars, and a billiard-hall.

THE SOUTH END OF THE BLOCK

was occupied by A. W. Wilbern as a restaurant; the centre room was occupied by O'Connell & Kimball with a stock of boots and shoes, and adjoining this block was a small wooden building occupied by P. J. O'Flaherty as a boot and shoe shop, and J. S. Scott with a harness shop. On the second floor of the block John G. Krins occupied one room as a law and insurance office, and Thomas D. Bradford a room for the same purpose; A. Hadlock occupied a room as Police Justice; Miss E. A. Crandall occupied the room over Adler's with a millinery establishment; E. A. Bolles occupied the room over Weld's store as a tailor shop; Mrs. P. Clark occupied the adjoining room with a stock of millinery goods.

This list embraces the buildings destroyed or seriously injured except that of Peter Schrank's, adjoining the Raymond building, which was damaged by fire and water.

THE MANAGEMENT

of the fire was very bad, and when the Fire Department felt tired they went off and got drunk. The Mayor told the reporter of THE TRIBUNE that the firemen became so unruly and drunk that he was obliged to order the saloons closed and take some whisky from them that they had. This is not exactly the kind of a fire brigade in whose custody most people would be willing to place their property.

THE START.

No one seemed to have any definite idea as to how the fire started. The first person who discovered it was not the watchman employed to look after the building, but a baker who was at work opposite. The hose burst, the alarm was not properly rung, and everything went wrong for a time. Gen. W. F. Lynch became frightened, and telegraphed to Chicago for aid in the shape of engines, and, just as Marshal Sweeny was getting ready to start them off under the Third Assistant, Mr. R. M. Martin, at the Mayor's request, sent word that they were not needed.

ENTERPRISE.

The people who were burned out went almost immediately in search of new locations, and showed a very brave and most commendable spirit in meeting their misfortune.

LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

Obtaining the exact loss and insurance was, of course, almost impossible, but the following is believed to be very nearly the true statement. The figures were obtained from the owners of the property—that was—and in most cases verified by the insurance agents.

Raymond Brothers—Loss on building $3,000; insured for $900 in the Westchester of New Rochelle, $700 in the National of Philadelphia. Loss on stock $4,000; insured for $1,500 in the Franklin of New York, and $900 in the Hartford of Connecticut.

DuBois, Swan & Richards—Loss on building, $2,800; covered by insurance, $5,000 in the Westchester of New Rochelle, $5,000 in the National of Philadelphia, $5,000 in the Allemania of Pittsburgh, $3,800 in the Pennsylvania of Philadelphia, $2,500 in the Humboldt of Newark, $2,500 in the Millville of Millville, N. J., $2,500 in the Franklin of St. Louis, and $3,000 in the Franklin of Wheeling, W. Va.

John Newman—Loss on stock, $15,000; insured for $1,000 in the Franklin of Philadelphia, $1,500 in the Underwriters of New York, $3,000 in the Phoenix of Hartford, $2,000 in the Home of New York, $1,000 in the Hartford of Connecticut, and $1,000 in the Pennsylvania of Philadelphia.

L. M. Kelly—Loss on stock, $5,000; insured for $2,000 in the North British, $2,000 in the Franklin of Philadelphia, and $500 in the Westchester of New Rochelle.

R. and S. E. Weld—Loss on stock, $6,000; insured for $1,000 in the Home of New York, $5,000 in the Underwriters' of New York, and $2,000 in the Ætna.

J. A. Fuller—Loss on stock, $1,000; insured for $1,500 in the Hartford of Connecticut, $500 in the Home of New York, $1,000 in the North America of Philadelphia, and $1,000 in the Lycoming of Pennsylvania.

F. J. Kimball—Loss on stock, $1,000; insured for $1,000 in the London, Liverpool & Globe.

L. Adler—Loss on stock, $5,000; insured for $2,000 in the Phoenix of Brooklyn, $2,000 in the Franklin of Philadelphia, $1,000 in the North America of Philadelphia, and $2,000 in the Imperial of London.

Schultz & Dodson—Loss on stock, $10,000; insured for $2,000 in the Ætna of Hartford, $2,000 in the Underwriters of New York, $2,000 in the Continental of New York, and $2,000 in the German-American of New York.

A. W. Wilbern—Loss on stock, $3,000; no insurance.

J. W. Rodenschatz & Brother—Loss on stock, $1,000; insured for $1,000 in the Hartford of Connecticut.

Hemmens & Jones—Loss on building, $5,000; insured for $2,000 in the German-American, of New York, and $4,000 in the Ætna, of Hartford. Loss on stock, $2,000; covered by insurance—$2,000 in the Underwriters, of New York, and $1,000 in the Royal, of London.

R. K. Sherwin—Loss on stock, $2,500; insured for $2,500 in the Niagara.

Peter Schrank—Loss on building, $2,000; insured for $1,500 in the German-American, of New York.

Martin Lewis—Loss on sewing-machines, $300; insured for $300 in the Phoenix, of Hartford.

Casper Althen—Loss on stock, $1,000; insured for $1,000 in the Ætna.

(See Eighth Page.)

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

The Chicago Ministers' Association Meet for Consultation.

A Woman's Mass-Meeting in the Methodist Church Block.

Further Facts Relative to the Crusade in Ohio.

Utter Failure of the Movement in Columbus.

Little Practical Good Accomplished in the Smaller Towns.

The Cause in Illinois, Indiana, and Other Western States.

History of the Rise and Progress of the Movement in Plano, Ill.

IN CHICAGO.

THE METHODIST MINISTERS.

The Methodist ministers of the Chicago district held their usual weekly meeting at No. 57 East Washington street yesterday morning, Elder Jutkin in the chair. There were thirty-seven present.

After prayer by Mr. Washburn, reports were called for.

TEMPERANCE.

Elder Jutkin suggested that the brethren embrace in their statements whether there was a spontaneous movement on the part of the ladies of their churches in the direction of temperance.

A minister stated that the women of his church were ready to put up good prayers and to work.

Mr. Briggs, of Evanston, said the ladies of that village had organized a Temperance Association, adopted a constitution and pledges, and were to meet to district the town, with the view of circulating the pledges and inducing everybody to sign them. The religious interest was increasing, seventy-six having come forward for prayer Sunday night.

Mr. Burns, of South Evanston, reported that the ladies there had as yet done nothing, but were willing and ready to work for the cause.

Mr. Westergreen remarked that some of the ladies of his church (Scandinavian) had been selected to work among their nationality and get men and women to sign the pledge.

Mr. Schrogren, also a Scandinavian, said, being foreigners, they could not lead, but would fall in behind. He had told the women of his congregation that they were free to do what they chose for the cause, and they had been praying for the success of the movement for some time.

THE SOUTH SIDE.

Mr. McKeon, of the First Church, was surprised at the small attendance at the anniversary of the Chicago Branch of the American Bible Society Sunday night. Three congregations, numbering fully 3,000 people, were dismissed for the purpose of attending; yet Dr. Mitchell's church was not more than two-thirds full. The ladies of the First Church had organized a society for prayer and counsel, and he expected great good to result from their efforts. The women who had interested themselves in the work were quiet; they shrank from publicity, though really in earnest. They had already communicated with the other societies on the South Side, and asked the ladies to meet with them in prayer, and would request every Christian woman to unite with them.

GRAND CROSSING.

Mr. Holmes, of the Grand Crossing Church, said he had organized two additional classes in the Sunday-school, those gathered in being young men from the watch-factory. These youth went no more to South Chicago Sunday to drink beer, but remained at home and heard the Gospel preached. The women at the Grand Crossing were determined to close up the saloons.

THE GERMAN WOMEN.

Mr. Mulfinger, of the Ashland Avenue German Church, said the German women shrank from doing anything openly in the temperance movement. He did not believe they could be induced to go to the saloons, since, if they did, they would not be received well by the German proprietors. They were, however, in favor of temperance, and he thought if the American ladies started out some of the German women would join them, but would not march in the front ranks. He thought the great difficulty in this country was that men treated each other too much. If every man paid for his liquor, much less whisky would be drank.

GENERAL REPORTS.

A clergyman stated that he "put in his best licks" Sunday, and was hopeful.

Mr. Clendenning reported that the ladies of his church were praying for the success of the movement.

Elder Crews, of Batavia, hoped the fuel would be piled on and the excitement kept at a white heat in Chicago, as it would be beneficial to the country, where the people would pray for those engaged in the work.

Dr. Thomas gave a succinct account of the temperance meeting held in the First Methodist Church Sunday evening, saying that he felt joyful at the fact that a dozen old topers had been influenced by Mrs. DeGeer's remarks the other evening to form a temperance society, which already had 100 members.

DR. PECK,

of the Centenary Church, said Sunday was an unusually interesting day. In the morning sixty-five persons were baptized. Thus far 340 had been received on probation, and the Secretary reported 400 conversions this winter—110 of whom were heads of families. He proposed to give his people a rest this week, and only three meetings would be held. Wednesday night the ladies were to gather in all the moderate drinkers and hard drinkers, and try to convert them. He believed a drinking Christian was as much a misnomer as a white blackbird, and hoped some would take the hint. [Laughter.] Many topers had already been rescued from the gutter, and he did not think the work done in Centenary Church this winter had been equaled or excelled anywhere.

CURB THEM.

Dr. Thomas stated that the Trustees of the Methodist Church Block had notified him that no more temperance meetings would be allowed in the large room without their permission.

Dr. Peck thought that a good idea, as it would curb the people who appointed meetings in churches without the consent of the preacher or Trustees. Though the work was good, it ought not to prevent the workers from being polite.

PECUNIARY QUESTIONS.

Dr. Thomas said the First Church was one of the poorest in the city, and that the room could be had if paid for. The carpets were tramped on and the furniture was used, and he thought the people interested in the movement would pay $25 for the use of the hall. The Young Men's Christian Association, though getting the hall at a nominal rent, had the impudence to request prayers for the Trustees because they charged $10 for the use of the hall. The lecture-room could be used for nothing.

Mr. Fulton saw no reason why the hall should be furnished free and the Trustees be obliged to pay the expenses.

Dr. Peck reported that he had received $185 on account of the Emil Cook fund.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS.

A meeting of Chicago clergymen was held yesterday morning at No. 57 Washington street, the Rev. Mr. Walker in the chair. The Rev. Mr. McChesney reported that the General Temperance Committee had invited several prominent divines—among them Bishops Cheney, Foley, and Whitehouse—to attend the meeting that afternoon at the First Methodist Church; but, by reason of previous engagements, they were compelled to decline. However, there would be enough to do all the preaching required. The matter of arranging future meetings was placed in the hands of the sub-committee already appointed, and an adjournment was effected.

TEMPERANCE MASS-MEETING.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Dr. Thompson called the temperance mass-meeting in the First Methodist Church to order, by nominating the Rev. Dr. Feltoues presiding officer, which was agreed to. The President called on some of his brother-clergymen to take seats on the platform, and the Rev. Messrs. Chamberlin, Thompson, Wilson, Walker, and others responded to the invitation.

Exercises were begun by the singing of the hymn, "My faith looks up to Thee!"

The audience then joined with the Rev. Mr. Beecher in prayer, which lasted several minutes.

The Rev. Arthur Edwards was elevated to the dignity of the Secretaryship of the meeting.

OBJECT OF THE MEETING.

The Chairman, after vainly inquiring whether Mr. B. F. Jacobs was in the hall, stated that the mass-meeting was called by the clergymen of the city for the purpose of giving more impetus to the cause of sobriety and virtue. He concluded by introducing

THE REV. MR. CHAMBERLIN.

That gentleman said he was one of those who came there unprepared to speak, but he would trust to the magnetism of the moment. He believed that that movement was inspired by the living God. Women had commenced the holy crusade, but it had grown wider in its signification, and now embraced the earnest of both sexes. His confidence in the movement was increased, because he believed those most engaged in it were friends of the Lord Jesus Christ—praying souls, whose zeal carried them into the middle of the strife. He had watched with interest the progress of the movement in Ohio and other places, where women girded on the sword of faith and did good word against the legions of rum. They had taken care to extract from every converted rum-seller a written pledge that he should no more engage in it during his life. [Applause.] More good had been accomplished during the six weeks of the present movement than during the whole time of other agitations for the same object.

There should enter into the movement an element of magnificent earnestness, they should consecrate themselves to victory and should scorn to recognize defeat. They should not be disheartened because of their first failure with the Common Council of Chicago. They should try again. For his own part, before closing, he would confess that during his five years' pastorate in the city, he had not stood by the cause of temperance as heartily as he might have done, but he would pledge them there and then to stand with them, in that cause, from that hour until his dying day. [Great applause].

THE REV. DR. THOMPSON

was next introduced, and related an anecdote relative to a steam-engine and a water-spout. He was before them in the uncomfortable position of not being prepared. He had not had time even to strap on a Babcock Extinguisher, but, whatever the stream might lack in volume, he hoped it would make up in Presbyterian clearness of doctrine. He recommended, above all things, earnestness. No man should enlist in the ranks of that movement unless prepared to enlist for life. [Loud applause.] Let no woman join unless she has prepared to devote her life, her earnestness, her hope, her all to the conversion of the people from the demon of intemperance. [Cheers.] It was like all great movements, gaining slow volume, but gaining it still. Gaining it like the march of our Northern columns southward on the foe; first their blue lines, then fragments of ranks; then reformed ranks, then wavering lines of fire, and, finally, the onward march to victory and to ending glory. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

After the singing of a hymn, the President proceeded to introduce the

REV. DR. RYDER,

who deprecated any allusion made by preceding speakers to spasmodic periods of excitement. He saw no cause for anything approaching despondency. On the contrary, he thought there was good ground for hope. True, people thought they would despair because the Common Council had not at once surrendered. He saw no ground for despair in that. Had he been elected on that ticket, he did not know, if he were an Alderman, how he might vote. [Laughter.] As for the Mayor, he might be the best man in the world, for all that he knew, but what was the Mayor elected for but for the purpose of protecting the liquor traffic. [Laughter and applause.] These were not the men to be blamed. The question was, What did they do,—where were they on the day of election? The whole result was back of that election. He did not think that the Mayor and Common Council had done their duty by their party in allowing the blinds to be put down and the front doors to be closed, compelling their constituents to crawl into saloons by the back door. [Great laughter.] He would say—roll up the blinds, throw back the shutters, open wide the private doors, so that the world might see who they were that drank on the Sabbath day in the City of Chicago. [Great cheering.] He did not want them to consider because saloons did not close up at once that they were defeated. They had great work to do. He did not want them to confine themselves entirely to the saloons, but to fling the radiance of their enthusiasm everywhere, that the world might be purified from rum and ruin. [Applause.]

He warned them that other movements were on foot quite as injurious. He warned them that if ever the filthy proposition to license the social evil were to become a law, they might look for the licensing of every other abomination in the world. [Loud cheers.] Dr. Ryder closed with a beautiful peroration, in which he drew a glorious picture of the growth of great reforms, and resumed his seat amid a storm of applause.

THE REV. MR. M'CHESNEY

was the next speaker, and commenced his discourse by a technical disquisition on the liquor question in general. He suggested that not alone should the saloons be visited, but certain druggists, who had a homeopathic, medicinal way of making drunkards, ought to be favored with a prayer-meeting. There also were the brewers, who furnished the saloons, and there were also the proprietors of the buildings in which saloons were kept. These were the men who ought also to bear the brunt of the crusade. He illustrated his discourse by several amusing anecdotes relative to "compromise cars," noses of a rubicund hue, and ministers who were suspected of borrowing some of their spiritual inspiration from above, and a good deal more from below. Against them, too, should the crusaders make their raids. He hoped they would continue to work in the light of religion with the assurance of final victory. [Great cheering.]

The Chairman, at this portion of the proceedings, announced that five minutes would be devoted to monetary exercises—the collection of $25 for hall rent,—which was accomplished.

The Rev. Drs. Cheney and Northrop having failed to come forward, the Chair introduced the

REV. THOMAS K. BEECHER,

a brother of the great Brooklyn divine, to the audience. Dr. Beecher said that he had no time to make an eloquent speech, but would make some general remarks on the question of the hour. He said that the outcast drunkard could not, in human nature, fail to feel touched at seeing good, pure women seeking to redeem them from misfortune. He recommended that the ladies combine together, and refuse to have anything to do, socially, politically, or matrimonially [laughter] with any man who devoted himself to tobacco or whisky. [Great applause.]

The Chairman announced that the list of speakers was exhausted, those who failed to appear having been detained without any fault on their part. He especially regretted the absence of Bishops Cheney and Foley, and Dr. Northrop. Some men of the city thought there was not enough of earnest prayerfulness in the movement, but he could assure them that there was, and that this spirit would gather strength with every advancing day. [Cheers.]

He announced that the Central Committee of the Woman's Temperance organization would meet on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, at the Relief Block, No. 51 LaSalle street.

The meeting, after singing the doxology, adjourned.

SUBURBAN.

OAK PARK.

At a large and enthusiastic union temperance meeting, held at Oak Park Sunday evening, earnest, stirring speeches were made by the clergy and prominent citizens in commendation of the new temperance movement, and the sympathy and moral support of the community were pledged to the Christian workers of Chicago in the following resolution:

Resolved, That we admire the self-sacrifice and earnest purpose of the ladies of Chicago in their efforts to rid the city of the accursed traffic in rum. That we recognize in the late ordinance of the City Council, closing the blinds and opening the back doors of the saloons on the Sabbath, an insult to the moral sense of the community, and an open admission that they thus seek to cloak deeds of darkness, and we pledge to the ladies and other workers in the city our hearty sympathy and most earnest prayers for their success.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The ladies of the South Division will hold their temperance prayer-meeting to-day at 3 p. m. at the Fifth Presbyterian Church, Wabash avenue and Thirty-first street.

MRS. C. L. TUCKER, Sec'y.

The ladies of the West Division will hold their temperance prayer-meeting to-day and to-morrow, at the Third Presbyterian Church at 3 p. m.

MRS. S. S. NUTTING, Sec'y.

The ladies of the North Division will hold their temperance prayer-meeting at 3 p. m. to-day, at North Star Mission, on Division street near Sedgwick. Take Clybourn avenue cars.

MISS E. DRYER, Sec'y.

ELSEWHERE.

THE CRUSADE IN OHIO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

XENIA, O., March 20, 1874.

Columbus was the first city of any size which the Temperance-crusaders commenced upon. It is now six weeks since they resolved upon introducing the street-prayer system in that city, and so far their success has not been marked. After much deliberation, the Temperance-people in Columbus called a mass-meeting to consider the question and test public sentiment. In conformity with the views expressed by the meeting, a committee of leading citizens was appointed to confer with, and actually protect, the ladies. Then the ladies commenced praying upon the sidewalk. The

FIRST DAY'S EFFORTS

were unsuccessful. The second day the crowd was larger; but the third day it fell off considerably. Columbus is the State Capital of Ohio, and a city of about 50,000 inhabitants, and, for a large portion of the year, the rendezvous of the Legislature. Now, legislators are not generally regarded as wonders of temperance. Shocking as it may be to total abstainers, it must be admitted that they occasionally indulge in liquor.

OPPOSITE THE STATE-HOUSE

is a restaurant, kept by one Gus Stevenson,—a respectable place, patronized by Senators and Representatives, where beer or wine, and possibly whisky, is sold. Stevenson caters, too, to fashionable gatherings, supplying native wines or imported abominations to parties or weddings. Upon Stevenson, therefore, as the stronghold of the enemy, the ladies moved in force, hoping that, by abolishing him, they could make a breach which would result in the capture of the enemy entire. They called upon Stevenson, and prayed with him and labored with him. Stevenson bowed politely to them, took them into his parlor, and listened to their pleadings, prayers, and hymns. Then he delivered a brief sermon in return, and since then has not been labored with. He merely suggested that, as the ladies were his best customers and consumed much of his wine, he hoped there would be no more nonsense about the matter, for he had never sold liquor to do harm to any one. It was useless to trouble him further, because he

WOULD NOT YIELD.

The ladies retired to pray before smaller places. Columbus, I am informed, has, including drug-stores and houses of prostitution, about 400 places where liquor is sold. The drug-stores have not all signed the pledge. Half-a-dozen "dives" and one billiard-hall have succumbed. This is the result of seven weeks' laboring. It is useless to shut ones eyes to the fact that the movement is a dead failure in Columbus. The praying-bands are small in size and diminishing daily, and, though the ladies publicly declare they are

"ENLISTED FOR LIFE,"

they will undoubtedly remain away on perpetual leave of absence, dating from a week or so ahead. It is an old story, and a tedious one, to the people of Columbus; and the first "large city" attacked is a failure.

It has been claimed by the friends of the movement that the pulpit and press combined to kill it in Columbus. The *Journal* was certainly none too favorable toward the sidewalk-praying, and snubbed it. The Catholics held aloof from it, and the Rev. Mr. Kellogg, of the Episcopal Church, preached against it. He contended that prayer, when used as an annoyance, became an insult to the Almighty; and that, disguise it as they might, the women were actually annoying and pestering the saloon-keepers into relinquishing a business which, while deplorable, was lawful. No one who had seen the results of the praying movement would contradict his statement, and every saloon-keeper who had given in his pledge and retired from the whisky-business had done it as a matter of expediency. He asserted that the men yielded only to escape torment or to better themselves. Some found it an advertisement; some cheated their creditors. Certainly none yielded to the gentle influence of prayer, because the ladies themselves stepped in between the prayers and their good effects.

The facts corroborate Mr. Kellogg's sermon. It is

THE CHEAP DIVES

that yielded; the profitable ones are still at work. In Ohio any man can secure a great deal of gratuitous advertising. Let him expend $5 in whisky and glasses, and he can start a saloon, be prayed for, and become notorious. It is places of this kind that have been overthrown. Everybody rejoices at their downfall. But, if half the energy used in the exercise of "moral suasion" were applied to enforcing the law, there would be but few saloons left, and these only respectable places. The women defend their action in praying on the street by urging the necessity for awakening public opinion. So soon as it is awakened they misdirect it, in place of using it to excellent advantage in repressing intemperance. I am afraid that their success in Columbus is only what the Temperance-ladies must expect in all large cities, where two opinions exist upon one subject.

I am journeying now among the towns where the

MOST PERFECT SUCCESS

has been met with, and am assured that two new saloons are to be opened by a Cincinnati firm at Morrow next week. In that town most of the doggeries yielded. The others, including one or two larger places, are still doing an active business.

Logan is not a very large town, but furnishes some very encouraging data to the ladies. A Temperance-man told me that, of the seventy-five corner-loafers of Logan, not one remained. From mere consumers they had been converted into producers. One family, whom he had supplied with milk gratuitously for weeks, was now paying for it. There were children at school now who never went to school before.

Circleville is a large town. The prayer-crusade has closed the saloons against the masses. You cannot buy a glass of whisky over the bar. You can buy by the bottle, in every place in town, wine, beer, and whisky; and the man who would have indulged in a mild glass of Cincinnati beer carries off a pocket-pistol of whisky, as containing more alcohol in smaller bulk.

XENIA

has been in print for many weeks. It is in the neighborhood of Hillsboro and Washington Court-House, and was among the very first towns to take fire. I am now writing from Xenia, and the result of my observations is that about half the dram-shops in town are closed, while the others are open, but doing no business. This is the report I received from a warm crusader. Tyndall's prayer-gauge was tried here a few weeks ago. A saloon-keeper was prayed at. His wife went into hysterics. As the excitement rose the woman's malady—extreme nervousness—rose with it, until the patient became absolutely wild. Had this been continued, there is reason to believe that the result would have been a tragedy. However, the municipal authorities were called upon, and interfered to save her life. Since that time the saloon-keeper has done an active business, and his wife has partially recovered from the effects of the excitement.

I have watched

THE WOMEN AT THEIR DEVOTIONS

with considerable attention, and have formed conclusions which are confirmed by others who have made a practice of doing the same thing. I have been struck with the uniform unloveliness of the leaders,—not in mere feature, but in expression. Now and again I recognize a womanly, gentle face, but not among the leaders. There are Mrs. Gummidges in profusion,—"lone, lorn women," who parade their lone-lorniness,—and Betsey Trotwoods and Corney Carlyles, so far as appearance goes, by the score. But that gentle dignity of true womanliness is utterly wanting; and I am pained to say that the general experience of those I meet with is the same. It is true there are numbers of girls and young women who do not hesitate to glance merrily, during the singing and praying, at strangers and acquaintances; but I cannot yet believe that even this recommends the movement.

I have visited twenty-five towns and villages of Ohio, North, West, Central, and Southwestern, and can, I fancy, form

A GENERAL OPINION

of what has been effected. In a few words, scarcely anything practical has been accomplished. The hundreds of dispatches published in THE TRIBUNE are paradoxical. They tell the truth when they represent a strong excitement; but, even in that, they are tinged by the predilection of the writer. Everybody in small towns favors the movement, and nobody represents it as a consuming fire. But, while these dispatches are correct, they convey an untruth. They exaggerate, not the excitement, but the effects. They mislead one into the belief that the ladies have swept intemperance out of their towns. They have done nothing of the kind.

They mislead one into the belief that the saloons have been closed up in certain towns. So far as I can learn, there are

BUT TWO TOWNS

in the State of Ohio in which all the saloons have been closed; and, if current report is true, intemperance prevails there to-day in a more aggravated form than ever.

Xenia to-day presents a very lively appearance. The weather is fine, and there are four bands of ladies on the street. It is somewhat surprising that they manage to keep up the praying after the discouraging indifference shown by the saloon-keepers. It is not altogether reconcilable with the flattering reports of what they have accomplished in Xenia, that there should remain any necessity for prayer. But the ladies are still at work, and I have heard from them more reasonable prayers than any others yet offered in my hearing.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT

in Xenia is divided upon the subject, for the druggists have refused in some cases to sign the pledge. Finding themselves under a ban, they have become reckless, and furnish whisky readily enough in small quantities as well as large ones.

Xenia is a trifle agitated to-day over the fact that several saloon-keepers are being tried under the State law, on indictments charging them with selling liquor to minors and habitual drunkards. No decision has been arrived at yet.

The ladies have closed the lowest doggeries in the small towns. In this they have accomplished no little good, for

A COUNTRY DOGGERY

is about as vile a place as can be found. They have created a public sentiment against the sale of liquor, which is exceedingly valuable. But they have in some places driven the sale of liquor from open saloons to houses of prostitution, which are frequented, during these exciting times, by those who would not otherwise so degrade themselves, but who would dare anything to express their hatred of a movement which is aimed at what they call their freedom of action.

I met a hard-headed Scotchman at Xenia to-day. Learning my business, he asked me to accompany him on a visit to a friend,—a lawyer of some prominence. We threaded our way between four squads of praying ladies, until we reached the office of Mr. D——. "I am sorry," exclaimed my Scotch acquaintance, "that the exigencies of the case are in the way of our celebrating 'Auld Lang Syne.'"

"Never you despair," said our legal friend; "I have a demijohn of the best, unless you prefer bottled ale, of which, as you see, I have enough to last me for months to come."

"And this," I exclaimed, "is the effect of praying!"

"Yes, sir," responded the host. "We cannot get bad whisky, but here's enough of the good. Here's to the crusaders! We are well victualed for the campaign."

Your readers may moralize for hours over the excellent effects of public sentiment arrayed against dram-drinking. I only offer these facts to aid them. It is Herbert Spencer, I believe, who maintains that a malady suppressed in the human or social system will break forth in another form or place. If it is Mr. Spencer, I offer in evidence my observations of dram-drinking in Xenia and towns where "the crusaders have cleaned them out." Public sentiment may have caused many to sign pledges and close their dram-shops. It has not quenched the public appetite for intoxicating drinks. If it could accomplish this it would reform the world. So far, according to my information, it has done nothing of the kind.

"Give the ladies their due," said a Temperance-man to me to-day.

"For what?" I asked.

"For creating public sentiment against the use of liquor."

"I will do more. I will give them the credit you ask when they shall have turned public sentiment in favor of the temperate as opposed to the intemperate use of liquors," I replied. "Have they accomplished even this yet?"

"Not yet," he replied, "and will not until every saloon is closed."

"Then why not close every saloon?"

I will furnish the answer: Because it cannot be done. Public sentiment is against it. Of the two evils, moderate drinking, restricted by law, is less deplorable than immoderate drinking in defiance of law. Public opinion is a mighty engine. The ladies have not yet directed its full force against liquor-selling. Public opinion would crush out intemperance if it saw the way, but it does not see that way in the women's movement.

G.

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., March 23.—This morning the ladies on the West Side visited a number of saloons on Detroit street, and were everywhere kindly received. There was no crowd, and the presence of the police was unnecessary. In the afternoon a band of about 200 ladies visited the wholesale establishments that deal in liquors on Water street. At several places they were refused admittance, while at others they were invited in, and permission given to hold services. There were a number of policemen present, but the crowd, though large, was orderly, and no disturbance of any kind occurred. To-morrow morning the West Side ladies will again visit Lorain street, the locality in which the troubles occurred on Tuesday and Friday of last week. Some opposition is anticipated in this quarter, but the precautions taken by the police authorities will prevent any serious trouble. The Mayor's proclamation and the emphatic expression of public sentiment in favor of protecting the ladies have done much to allay the excitement which existed last week. The ladies report many signatures obtained to the citizens' and property-owners' pledges, but as yet no liquor-dealer in the city has given up.

A large and enthusiastic mass-meeting was held this evening at the First Presbyterian Church, on the public square, and was addressed by a large number of prominent citizens. It being learned that ex-Vice-President Colfax was present, he was called upon and spoke at some length, warmly approving of the ladies' movement. Resolutions were adopted commending the action of the police force throughout the crusade, and demanding of the municipal authorities the strict inforcement of all laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

AT WOOSTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WOOSTER, O., March 23.—The excitement on the temperance question is still unabated. Thirty-five members of the Women's Union will commence street proceedings against the five remaining saloons to-morrow. They were prevented from doing so to-day by the fire.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IN GENERAL.

TOLEDO, O., March 23.—The crusade began at Milan, Erie County, this morning. During the day all the saloons in the town were visited, but without success. At Defiance the school girls in the High School attempted a little crusade on their own hook, causing considerable excitement, and provoking the decisive action of the School Board to prevent a repetition of the occurrence. At Fostoria, Seneca County, and Napoleon, Henry County, all the churches united in each place yesterday in union temperance meetings, and considerable enthusiasm is said to have been manifested. In this city there is less of outward show of fervor in the cause, but the supporters of the movement claim that this is replaced by a deep and quiet determination. The ladies keep up their meetings, but the public interest hardly seems as strong as it was last week.

ILLINOIS.

AT DANVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., March 23.—There were no services at any of the churches last evening owing to a grand mass-temperance meeting at the Opera-House. Every available spot was occupied including the gallery and aisles, and even the corridor leading to the street was filled. Enthusiastic addresses were made by the Revs. Messrs Phillips, Brooks, and Stevens, and the Quaker lady, Mrs. Jenkins. A committee of ladies have spent to-day at the Post-Office soliciting signers to the pledge and the Hanford petition. No saloons have been visited during the day.

AT DECATUR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., March 23.—The temperance tidal wave seems to have reached Decatur, if one is to judge from the interest manifested at a rousing temperance mass meeting held at the First M. E. Church on Sunday evening. The large audience-room was crowded, a fact that may not be hard to account for, since all the congregations in the city, except that of the Christian Church, which is carrying on a protracted meeting assembled there. The meeting was organized by electing Col. Harris Chairman, and Lowber Burrows Secretary. After the opening exercises came short and appropriate addresses by the Revs. W. N. McElroy, L. Field, J. C. Bonham, and R. Mackenzie, and by Mr. Malone and Mr. Ewing. A similar meeting will be held at the same place next Thursday evening.

AT PLANO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLANO, Ill., March 23.—The Plano people are just now in the midst of a most determined war against rum-selling. Months ago a People's Temperance Association was organized here, composed of many of the most intelligent and respectable citizens of the place. They met at stated times, and resolved upon a vigorous campaign. The first trial of strength was at an election to fill a vacancy in the Board of Village Trustees, which took place some two weeks ago. The Association backed John J. Steward, and succeeded in electing by a safe majority.

THE NEXT MOVE

was to circulate a petition among the business men, asking them not to employ any one addicted to drinking. This was generally signed by those who employed help. For more than a year this had been a rule at the Marsh Harvester Works.

Next a petition was circulated among the young ladies of this place, pledging them

NOT TO RECEIVE THE ATTENTIONS OF ANY GENTLEMEN

who frequented saloons or used liquor as a beverage. This pledge was quite generally subscribed to by the fair daughters of Plano, and it was an important step in the right direction. After all this had been done the ladies organized a company, whose duty it was to

VISIT THE SALOONS

of the place, and try by their presence to deter the patrons from indulging in their usual drinks. Of course they tried to induce the proprietors to give up the business, but to no purpose. It was not the object to engage in religious services, as at other points, but simply to notice how the business was carried on, and to try the effect of the

PRESENCE OF RESPECTABLE WOMEN

upon the business. Of course the effect was to drive away a large part of the custom, for the ladies continued to be at their posts early in the morning, and stay till the hour of closing at night. This course so enraged the saloon-keepers that they resorted to every possible device to

GET RID OF THEIR VISITORS.

They paid a degraded African to sing ribald songs and talk in the most offensive way in the presence of those refined and sensitive women, but this proceeding did more to create a general feeling against the liquor business than anything that could possibly have taken place. The ladies heroically stood their ground, and, when they were locked out, stood round at the doors in the cold and storm. One evening several gentlemen, among them G. D. Henning and G. W. Steward, men of large feeling and respectable characters, sought to

REMONSTRATE WITH THE ROWDIES,

in one of the saloons against their insults to the ladies, when they were set upon, knocked down and quite roughly handled. At the same time the lights were suddenly extinguished, and the ladies forcibly pushed out of doors. These violent and atrocious acts aroused a powerful sentiment in opposition to the liquor-dealers, and at one time it seemed that blood would be shed. Better counsels prevailed, however. For some days the ladies have not been molested to any great extent. Large and enthusiastic meetings have been held, and to-day the first of a

SERIES OF SUITS

against the saloon-keepers was begun. This is exciting great interest. The people have employed able counsel, and the defendant has done likewise.

The saloon under the Dixon House closed up to-day, and the suit against its keeper was withdrawn. It is now confidently believed that the

ENTIRE BUSINESS WILL BE BROKEN UP

in a very short time. Great credit is due Lewis Stewart and other leading business-men, for their hearty aid to the ladies. Mr. Stewart said in a speech at one of the meetings that he had grown corn where Plano now stands, and he would do so again rather than have the town run by such ruffians as assailed the ladies at the saloons.

It is proposed to establish a

LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM

to take the place of the saloons, and Mr. Stewart stated at a meeting last Saturday night that Gammon & Durind, of Chicago, had authorized him to donate $500 thereto as soon as the citizens raised a like amount. The offer is a generous one, and it will be accepted. The noble band of ladies who faced the elements and the worst abuse from the ruffians at the saloons are deserving of all praise for their efforts to save their sons, brothers, fathers, and husbands.

AT WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Ill., March 23.—According to previous announcement, a large and enthusiastic temperance meeting was held in the Christian Church in this city to-night. The offering of a series of resolutions instructing the newly-elected Town Trustees to refuse to license saloon-keepers called forth sharp criticisms on the liquor traffic. Statistics were largely presented, and a number of ideas offered out of the usual order of temperance addresses. The speakers were in earnest, and unusually interesting, and their remarks were well received, cheering and applause being frequent. The object of the move seems to be to influence the Board of Trustees against licensing the saloons, rather than to engage in the present women's crusade. The move was inaugurated by the clergy of the place, and, though an invitation was extended to those to speak who might be in favor of license, the surroundings were such that, as might naturally be supposed, no one accepted the invitation. When put to vote, the resolutions were unanimously carried. The meeting adjourned to meet in the same house on the 31st inst. The temperance people feel greatly elated, and expect to accomplish their purpose.

INDIANA.

AT FORT WAYNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 23.—The temperance work is going bravely on. Yesterday afternoon a large union prayer-meeting was held, and to-night an immense union temperance mass-meeting, conducted by ladies, is in progress at the First Presbyterian Church. Gentlemen and ladies began a daily series of morning prayer-meetings distinct from each other this morning. All the ladies' committees are actually employed in circulating pledges, raising funds, and examining license applications. The liquor-dealers are also circulating applications for signatures, with poor success. Mrs. Aveline, owner of the leading hotel, who is prominent in the movement and Vice-President of the Ladies' Union, has received an anonymous letter, threatening the destruction of her building by fire unless she ceases her labors. The German Turnverein last night passed a resolution pledging themselves not to vote for a candidate known to favor *total abstinence*. The Germans are preparing for an immense demonstration against the movement, to take place in a few days.

IOWA.

AT DAVENPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., March 23.—An immense union temperance meeting was held in this city yesterday afternoon in the Presbyterian Church. All the ministers in the city were present, and there were many speeches made. The meeting was opened by a regular prayer-meeting. At the close all present, numbering about 700, signed the pledge. Another temperance meeting was held this afternoon. On Thursday evening a grand union mass-meeting will be held, and on Sunday afternoon meetings will also be held. The temperance feeling in this city is growing more profound, and saloon-keepers are becoming alarmed. This afternoon several hundred men gathered in front of a saloon, the proprietor of which had advertised that the prayer bands would commence operations there. The men felt disappointed when informed that the announcement was a hoax.

MICHIGAN.

AT DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., March 23.—In this city this afternoon, a large temperance meeting took place, at which after addresses by the Rev. Messrs. Russell, Fiske, Stalker, and others, it was voted to form a temperance alliance to inaugurate an active temperance campaign here. After appointing a Committee on Organization, the meeting adjourned until Wednesday.

AT ADRIAN.

The crusading ladies of Adrian have presented an ultimatum to the saloon-keepers to sign the dealers' pledge or be prosecuted. The day of grace ends to-morrow, and those who have not signed then will be prosecuted at once. The daily prayer-meetings in the church are held, but no street demonstrations have been made, as most of the saloons have closed.

NEW YORK.

IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

NEW YORK, March 23.—In accordance with the resolution passed at the pastors' meeting two weeks since, yesterday was devoted in nearly all the churches to the subject of temperance. Sermons delivered during the day differed considerably in their modes of discussing what constitutes true temperance, the advocates of "intelligent temperance" being about equally divided.

At a meeting in a Houston street saloon, last evening, Mr. McMullen, the President of the Union Temperance Society, said that six liquor saloons had been closed by the Union the past week. He also said that he had furnished 250 men with employment, and that he had places for sixty more.

The White House.

The social and vital statistics of the White House are reported as follows: One marriage, Miss Maria Monroe, daughter of the President, to Mr. Gouverneur, in 1820. Two Presidents have died in the house and a third, Mr. Lincoln, killed elsewhere, was laid in state in the East Room. Several children have died at the White House, but it has welcomed the advent of but one new-born baby, James Madison Randolph, the grandson of Thomas Jefferson.

SPRINGFIELD.

Proceedings of the Illinois Legislature Yesterday.

The Compulsory Education Bill Killed in the Senate.

Features of the Revised Bill in Relation to Liens.

The Mayor's Bill to Be Let Alone if Dixon Will Come to Terms.

Kehoe's Gas Company Job Approved by the Senate.

Rumor that Gov. Beveridge Will Veto the Bill.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BILL KILLED IN THE SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 23.—Compulsory education was slain in the House of its friends. Baldwin knew it was the first bill in order, yet he did not get into the room until after its opponents had

FELT THEIR STRENGTH

on a motion to postpone. It could have been passed informally and have been saved, but Henry had prepared a written speech, and he insisted on reading his lucubration to a thin Senate, mostly the enemies of the bill.

Archer made his usual talk, a cross between a stump-speech and a hard-shell sermon, and Cusey and Farrell took emphatic ground against the bill. Nothing was left but to filibuster, and at that neither Baldwin, Whiting, Henry, nor Reynolds is a success. A vote on the passage of the bill, resulted in only 9 for to 18 against the bill, as follows:

YEAS.

Baldwin,	Henry,	Upton,
Castle,	Jacobs,	Whiting,
Cunningham,	Shepherd,	Williamson—9.

NAYS.

Archer,	Donahue,	McGrath,
Brooks,	Ferrell,	Murphy,
Burke,	Hinchcliffe,	Starne,
Casey,	Hundley,	Steele,
Gummings,	Kehoe,	Ware,
Cusey,	Lee,	Warren—18.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.

Brown,	Kelly,	Strong,
Caulfield,	Nicholson,	Thompson,
Crews,	Palmer,	Voris,
Dow,	Patterson,	Waite,
Glenn,	Reynolds,	Wilcox,
Green,	Sanford,	Yager,
Gundlach,	Sheldon,	Youngblood,
Hampton,	Short,	Mr. President—24.

After this vote was taken, motions to reconsider, to table, to adjourn, to call the House, kept Williamson, who was in the Chair, in a perspiration. Finally the friends of the bill yielded to the inevitable. The motion to reconsider was tabled, and the bill killed.

REVISING THE STATUTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NEW LIEN LAW.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 23.—The bill revising the law in relation to to liens has passed both Houses and gone to the Governor for his signature. Sec. 1 provides that any person shall have a lien upon any building that he may have assisted in erecting or repairing for the amount due him for labor or material furnished, or for his own services.

Sec. 3 provides that when the contract is expressed, no lien shall be created under this act, if the time stipulated for the completion of the work or furnishing materials is beyond three years from the commencement thereof, or the time of payment beyond one year from the time stipulated for the completion thereof. If the contract is an implied one, no lien shall be held to exist, unless the work shall be done or the material furnished within one year from the commencement of the work or the delivery of the materials.

Sec. 11 provides that when the owner of the land has failed to perform his part of the contract, and thus has prevented the other party from performing his part, the latter shall be entitled to proportionate compensation for what he has done.

By the provisions of Sec. 12, all persons interested in the subject-matter of the suit may become parties to the action before final judgment.

Upon questions arising between different creditors, no preference shall be given to him whose contract was first made.

Proportionate payments shall be made to each creditor from the amount recovered.

Parties entitled to liens, even though their claims should not arise until after suit had been commenced, shall be allowed compensation, subject to a reduction for interest from the date of the judgment to the time the claim is payable.

Section 17 is as follows:

No incumbrance upon land created before or after the making of a contract under the provisions of this act, shall operate upon the building erected or materials furnished, until the lien in favor of the person doing the work or furnishing the materials shall have been satisfied; and upon questions arising between previous incumbrancers and creditors, the previous incumbrance shall be preferred to the extent of the value of the land at the time of making the contract, and the Court shall ascertain, by jury or otherwise, as the case may require, what proportion of the proceeds of any sale shall be paid to the several parties in interest.

In no case shall want of preparation for one claim delay the trial in respect to others.

If any part of the premises can be separated from the residue and sold without danger to the whole, and if the value thereof is sufficient to satisfy all the claims proved in the cause, the Court may order a sale of that part.

In case a sale is made, and the amount received for the part sold is not sufficient to satisfy all the claims, execution may issue against the rest of the property.

Sec. 29 provides that sub-contractors, mechanics, workmen, and other persons who shall render any service in building, repairing, etc., any premises, shall have a lien for the value of their services and the material they may have furnished, but the aggregate of all such liens shall not exceed the price stipulated in the original contract between the owner and the principal contractor: *Provided*, If it shall appear to the Court that the owner and contractor fraudulently and for the purpose of defrauding sub-contractors, fixed an unreasonably low price in their original contract for the erection or reparation of such building, then the Court shall ascertain how much of a difference exists between a fair price for the labor or material used in said building or other improvements and the sum named in said original contract; said difference shall be considered a part of the contract, and be subject to a lien, but in no case shall the original contractors' time or profits be secured by this lien only so far as the sum named in the original contract or agreement.

The person performing service for a principal contractor who fails to secure compensation therefor from his immediate employer shall, within forty days from the completion of his sub-contract, serve a notice to that effect upon the owner of the building upon which labor has been put, or for the construction of which he has furnished material; and when the owner, or his agent, is so notified he may retain from any money due, or to become due, to the original contractor an amount sufficient to pay all demands of sub-contractors, mechanics, etc. In case the amount due the original contractor is not sufficient to meet all the claims against it, then it shall be divided pro rata.

Original contractors are required, under penalty, to make out and give to owners, or their agents, when requested, a statement of the number of persons in their employ and the wages paid them, and how much, if anything, is due them.

COOK COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CHANCELLOR BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 23.—The House passed the Senate bill allowing universities to employ Chancellors, which is better known as the Chicago-University-Burroughs-Chancellor bill.

FISH-WAYS.

The House passed a Senate bill giving fish the right of way over dams by compelling the construction of fish-ways.

GERRYMANDERING CHICAGO.

The bill to give the People's party two more Aldermen in the Fifteenth Ward was again ordered to a third reading in the House.

THE REFORM-SCHOOL.

The House passed the Senate bill appropriating $10,000 to enlarge the Reform-School, and accommodate sixty additional inmates.

LICENSING PROSTITUTION.

The Senate bill prohibiting the licensing of prostitution was ordered to a third reading, and so was the bill in the House. A delegation of ladies from Chicago is coming to-morrow to lobby for the bills

VORIS' RAILROAD BILL

was killed.

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate passed bills to purchase furniture and bedding for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and to extend the jurisdiction of Constables in incorporated towns and cities.

THE STOCK YARDS

Regulation bill was reported favorably in the Senate.

GAS.

The House passed the Senate Gas-Regulating bill, which reads as follows:

That the Common Council of any incorporated city in this State shall have power to pass all such ordinances as they may deem expedient for the protection of the citizens of said city, regulating the quality of the gas furnished to said citizens by any gas company, or companies doing business in said city, and the maximum price which said company or companies may charge therefor.

This is Kehoe's baby. The bill to enable cities to establish and maintain gas-works, which Cullerton has been nursing ever so long, came up on its passage. He moved to recommit, which prevailed. It is stated that the Governor will veto Kehoe's gas-company blackmailing bill. It is an act to encourage bribery and enrich Aldermen.

THE MAYOR'S BILL.

It is understood that if Dixon will agree not to change the Committees in the Council, that the effort to pass the Mayor's bill will cease. Hesing and his men here are afraid that the traitors in the People's party will sustain him in remodelling the committees, and leave McGrath, Cullerton, and Foley out in the cold. McGrath says he can pass the bill. Hesing has been advised not to come down lest he might spill the fat in the fire, as he did in the Council. Dan O'Hara, Barney Caulfield, Tom Foley, and Buffalo Miller are expected with the latest instructions from Hesing to the Legislature.

SOME NEW REGULATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIABILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 23.—The House passed Thompson's Senate bill regulating common carriers, providing that whenever any property is received by a common carrier to be transported from one place to another, within or without this State, it shall not be lawful for such carrier to limit his common law liability safely to deliver such property at the place to which the same is to be transported, by any stipulation or limitation expressed in the receipt given for such property.

COLORED CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOLS.

The following bill has passed both Houses:

A BILL for an act to protect colored children in their rights to attend public schools.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That all Directors of Schools, Boards of Education, or other school officers whose duty it now is, or may be hereafter, to provide in their respective jurisdictions schools for the education of all children between the ages of 6 and 21 years, are prohibited from excluding, directly or indirectly, any such child from such school on account of the color of such child.

SEC. 2. Any such school officer or officers as are mentioned in the foregoing section, or any other person who shall exclude or aid in the exclusion from the public schools any child who is entitled to the benefit of such school, on account of such child's color, shall be fined, upon conviction, in any sum not less than $5 nor more than $100 each for every such offense.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall, by threats, menace, or intimidation, prevent any colored child entitled to attend a public school in this State from attending such school, shall, upon conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding $25.

INSURANCE.

The bill compelling insurance companies to pay the face of policies was reported with a recommendation that it do not pass. The House concurred, but subsequently reconsidered its action, and the bill is pending.

WIDTH OF ROADS.

The House passed Senate bills providing that roads may be constructed only 50 feet in width if the people so decide at an election. The legal width has been four yards.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 23.—The House adopted resolutions presented by Armstrong, of Grundy, providing that no new business shall be introduced after to-day without consent of two-thirds; that speeches shall be limited to five minutes, and the House shall meet at 9 a. m.

The House, like the Senate, has revoked all leaves of absence, and members have been telegraphed to that effect.

PAY.

The House discussed the bill regulating the pay of members and officers of the General Assembly, which does not change the present rates, except by reducing Janitors from $4 to $3 a day. Amendments raising the pay of members from $5 to $6 a day, to bulk the value of the session at $400, not to pay members when absent, were all voted down; and the bill ordered to third reading. The voting showed that none of the present members desire to come back.

THE PRINTING FRAUDS.

The evidence taken by the Printing Investigating Committee has been printed and distributed to members. It makes a book of 237 pages, and contains much information useful now and valuable for future reference. Besides being a complete history of the manner in which the frauds have been perpetrated, it places on record the contractors who conspired to rob the State. It is likely that Mr. Bradwell's report will be adopted in spite of the manner in which the contractors' organs are abusing him.

THE INSANE ASYLUMS.

Mr. Mann, the irrepressible representative of the Northern Insane Asylum, made a last effort to get through his appropriation by tacking on to the Southern Insane Asylum an amendment providing for $3,750 per month until July, 1875, or so much as might be necessary to support 225 patients in the southern wing, to be finished during the summer. It was argued that if the appropriation was not made the new building would have to stand idle for nearly a year. Bradwell and Shaw advocated the appropriation. Streetor opposed it on the ground that the Legislature had appropriated more money than any of its predecessors. Scanlan argued that the institutions had money enough to support all the inmates that could be accommodated if economy was practiced. He warned the Republican party against extravagance. They had voted large sums recklessly, and the people would call them to account. Mr. Scanlan, it may be remarked, is a Republican, and was quite frank in arraigning the party. The House agreed to the amendment, and now the Northern and Southern institutions will unite to get $45,000 each.

NOMINATIONS.

The Governor sent the following nominations to the Senate: Trustees for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum—S. R. Capps, a Jacksonville manufacturer, and Isaac Lesem, a Quincy merchant and special friend of Ramburger, Clerk of the Central Division of the Supreme Court. Trustees of the Feeble-Minded Institution—Melville A. Cushing, Postmaster at Minonk, and William H. Rutledge, of Pike, a Methodist preacher, well known in Central Illinois. Member of the State Board of Charities—George S. Robinson, of Sycamore, who is his own successor.

A French Anecdote of American Life.

Among the most absurd instances of what Europeans can be made to believe true of us, is one incident taken from *La Vie Parisienne*, in which a French writer claims to give a faithful portraiture of life in America. The author tells his countrymen what happened in his own personal experience on the occasion of a visit to a young American lady, to whom he had been previously introduced.

"'One evening,' says he, 'I found Alice alone in the parlor. Her cousins had started out for a walk with their beaux. I was surprised to notice that she was not in her usual elegant toilet, and when I asked the reason, she said she was weary and tired.'

"'Let us go to Hoboken,' I proposed. 'The fresh air from the river will do you good.'

"'No,' she replied.

"'Will you go out and take some roast oysters and lobster salad?'

"'No, I am not hungry.'

"'Well, then,' I suggested, 'let us go to Maillard's and have an ice.'

"'No, I tell you,' she said. 'But what if I should go out with you what would the whole affair cost, including the supper, the theatre, and all the usual expenses?'

"'I hardly know,' I answered; besides, what difference does it make? It's of no importance. Come on, please, and do not worry yourself about my purse.'

"'Just listen me, said she, 'You would spend about $15. Now, instead of going out, let us remain at home, and take a cup of tea, and you can give me the $15!'"

The writer not only vouches for the authenticity of this story, but gives others equally ridiculous. The *Figaro* reprinting them gravely remarks that it is not probable that such manners are universal in America—evidently considering they are, however, by no means uncommon.

LOCAL MISCEL[LANY.]

THOSE GAS CONTR[ACTS.]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THOSE GAS CONTRACTS.

The Committee on Gas-Lights met yesterday afternoon. Present, Ald. Schaffner, Jonas, Pickering, and Miner. The late Acting-Mayor, the Hon. L. L. Bond, Mr. Farwell, Chief Clerk in the Comptroller's office, and Mr. Brown, late Gas Inspector, were also there. The object of the meeting was to investigate the

ALLEGED PAYMENT OF $83,000

to the gas companies over their contract. Ald. Moore's resolution on the subject having been read, the Acting-Chairman, Ald. Schaffner, asked ex-Acting-Mayor Bond to state what he knew relative to the matter referred to in the resolution.

MR. BOND

said that if there was any African in the fence, as had been suggested by some people, he wanted to smoke him out. The history of the settlement with the gas companies was as follows: Mayor Mason, finding everything in confusion after the fire, could get no settlement, and nothing was done toward settling until Medill's Administration. In June or July of Medill's second year, the Finance Committee was called in by Mayor Medill to assist in getting a settlement with the gas companies. The only question raised was as to the correctness of the bills.

OVER-TIME.

The first point on which the companies and the Mayor disagreed was on over-time in lighting. This over-time, with the exception of thirty hours, was due to the fact that when the moon shone by the almanac the clouds frequently obscured it, and the companies, then, by the contract, could light the gas or not at their discretion. Therefore, although there was a time-table attached to the contract showing the hours when the lamps should and should not be lighted, it was left to the discretion of the companies to light the lamps on moonlight nights if the weather demanded it. The hours when they did light the lamps under this discretionary power was called over-time, but the city was clearly liable, under the contract, and this part of the bills was allowed.

ANOTHER POINT

was that a gas-burner which would burn 5 feet an hour with a meter will burn 5½ feet per hour when there was a direct connection. The Finance Committee spent a long time in examining this point, Mr. Bond himself devoting twenty days to it, and refused to allow it. They said that this fact was known to the companies when the contract was made, and consequently they must be bound by their contract.

THE BURNER CALLED FOR.

Another point was that the contract called for what was known as a commercial five-foot burner,—that is, a burner which would burn 5 feet per hour under a pressure of 2 inches. But the average pressure in this city was found to be 2.4 inches, which, of course, would give a consumption of more than 5 feet per hour. But there were fifteen meters attached to different lamp-posts in the city as a test of the amount burned on the other lamp-posts. Then taking an average of the consumption of these test-lamps, and multiplying the average amount by the number of lamps, the quantity of gas burned would be obtained. This matter of five-foot burners was simply that they were given that commercial brand, and it was no gauge of the amount actually burned. As the test-lamps were made the standard of consumption by the contract, it was absolutely imperative to go by them in calculating the amount of gas burned. This extra amount over five feet per hour was allowed.

ALLOWANCE OF INTEREST.

Another point was the allowance of interest on overdue accounts. The amount claimed for interest was about $43,000, and, up to Jan. 1, 1870, interest had always been allowed, but at that time, under a decision of the Supreme Court, the city stopped paying it, hence the Committee had only allowed interest on overdue accounts previous to that date.

LIGHTING AND EXTINGUISHING LAMPS.

The last item was the charge of 1½ cents per lamp-post for lighting, extinguishing, and cleaning the street lamps. The contract did not fix any sum, but merely stipulated that the city should pay the companies "a reasonable compensation" for this work. The companies showed the Committee that it actually cost them 1¾ cents per lamp, and the Committee therefore allowed their charge of 1½ cents.

THE SETTLEMENT.

Mayor Medill had made a proposition of settlement to the companies, in which he had held that a five-foot burner forced the companies to charge for only five feet per hour, no matter what the pressure was nor how much the burner actually consumed. He had allowed some other things, however, so that the settlement was in fact about $2,000 less than what Medill had offered to settle for.

The average pressure of 2.4 was necessary to supply consumers at a distance from the works with enough gas. On investigating the condition of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia lamps, however, it was found that in those cities the pressure was even higher than here, so that our gas was better managed than theirs.

MR. FARWELL

said that he knew nothing of this $83,000. All he knew was that the Companies had never been paid more than their bills. They had been credited with only 1 cent per lamp for lighting, etc., until the settlement was made, when they were allowed an additional amount of ½ cent per lamp. Previous to Jan. 1, 1870, the Companies had been allowed interest on deferred payments, but, at that date, the Supreme Court gave a decision that the city was not required to pay interest unless special agreement had been made to do so. After that date the city ceased paying interest on overdue accounts. He knew of no payments made outside of the Companies' bills, nor beyond the amounts called for by the contract.

MR. BROWN

said that he knew of no payment made outside of the contract. He had figured upon the bills of the Companies, and had found them correct. He had heard Corporation-Counsel Tuley tell the Finance Committee that there was no way for the city to avoid paying those bills. The only question was whether the lamps had actually burned the amount of gas charged, and whether the city was bound by the contract to pay the actual amount burned, or only at the rate of 5 feet per hour for each lamp. He decided that the test-lamps were made, by the contract, the basis of determining the amount burned, and hence the city was bound to pay on that basis.

ALD. SCHAFFNER'S STATEMENT.

The whole question was then set out by Ald. Schaffner as follows: The gas burners were intended to burn 5 feet per hour under a pressure of 2 inches, but under a higher pressure they really burned nearly 6 feet, and this actual consumption was shown by the test-lamps,—also the amount of gas which was actually burned on nights when the moon ought to have shone but did not was greater than it ought to have been according to the time-table. These two amounts in excess of the supposed consumption aggregated 23,000,000 cubic feet on the bills. The contract did not say that each burner should burn 5 feet per hour, but that the burner "known as the 5-foot burner" should be used. The manner of obtaining the amount burned was by the test-lamps, and, as they had a pressure of over the standard 2 inches, the consumption was nearly 6 feet per hour. These two differences, and the allowance of interest on some of the back accounts, was probably what was meant by the statement that the Companies had been paid $83,000 more than their contract called for. On the contrary, so far as the testimony they had just heard went, and it seemed conclusive, the city had got out of the settlement very well, and, so far from paying more than should have been paid, the city, by holding strictly to the contract, had escaped paying part of what, in equity, was due to the Companies.

MORE TIME WANTED.

This opinion was concurred in by all the members of the Gas-Light Committee; but, in order to get further information, if possible, the Committee agreed to request further time to report. A meeting was then appointed for Monday afternoon next, and all the gentlemen who had attended to give information were requested to be present. It was decided to invite Mayor Colvin again, and also Ald. Moore, who introduced the resolution. The present Gas-Inspector stated that, at the present time, with the pressure necessary to supply distant consumers, the consumption, as shown by the test-metres, was between 6 and 7 feet per hour.

The Committee then adjourned.

SUNDAY-AFTERNOON LECTURE SOCIETY.

This Society met, pursuant to adjournment, in Room 24 TRIBUNE Building last evening. Mr. Van Wyck occupied the chair. The Society adopted the following preamble and constitution:

PREAMBLE.

We propose to inaugurate a course of Sunday afternoon lectures of a character calculated to promote the highest moral and intellectual welfare of Chicago.

CONSTITUTION.

ART. I. *Name*—The name of this Society shall be the Sunday Afternoon Lecture Society.

ART. II. *Objects*—Its objects shall be to draw together on Sunday afternoons men of all religious [illegible] and of no religious creed, for mutual [illegible] pleasure, and instruction in keeping with the true observance of the day.

ART. III. *Officers*—The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, fifteen Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer, whose duties shall be such as devolve upon officers of similar associations.

ART. IV. *Committees*—The officers elected by this Society shall appoint, from their number, committees as follows: Committee of Five on Lectures, with the President as Chairman of such Committee; Committee of Three on Printing; Committee of Three on Hall; Committee of Three on Music. The Chairmen of these Committees shall form an Executive Committee, which shall be charged with the general management of the Society.

ART. V. *Elections*—The officers shall be elected by ballot, annually, at the first regular meeting in the month of July. Special elections to fill vacancies may occur at any regular meeting. Notice of the holding of such elections must be given at a previous regular meeting, or through the press.

ART. VI. *Membership*—Membership shall include all persons who feel an interest in the objects of the Society, and who shall comply with its Constitution and By-Laws, and who shall be accepted by its Executive Committee.

ART. VII. *Fees*—The membership fee shall be $1, payable at the option of the members, annually or semi-annually; the Society, however, shall have the privilege of electing honorary members by a majority vote. Members' tickets shall admit to all lectures given by the Society. They shall be transferable. The admission fee to a single lecture shall not exceed 10 cents.

ART. VIII. *Amendments*—This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, and voting, at a regular meeting of the Society, due written notice of at least one week having been given of said proposed change.

It was proposed that the Society should defer its opening lecture until next September, but this was unanimously negatived. It was then decided, with hearty enthusiasm, to open the course next Sunday afternoon. Mr. M. J. Savage will lecture on some industrial topic at 3 p.m., Sunday, March 29, in Wahl's Hall, corner of Adams and Halsted streets. The admission fee was fixed at 10 cents, except to members, who can get tickets for six months or a year by sending 50 cents or $1 to Mr. A. B. Keith, No. 5 Wabash avenue. Mr. Keith will also receive contributions of any amount. Mr. H. D. Lloyd was appointed a committee to provide music for next Sunday. It was announced that Mr. Savage would be followed on successive Sundays by A. B. Keith, on Co-operation; Dr. N. W. Abbott, Dr. Stolz, on Compulsory Education; Prof. John W. Clarke, on "Coal—a Contraction of Sun-Rays;" Prof. Colbert, on Astronomy; the Rev. Dr. Thomas, and Prof. Swing. Prof. Swing reserved his decision on the enterprise, but favored the Society with some valuable hints in a letter in reply to an invitation to lecture. Messrs. Van Wyck, Lloyd, and Mason were appointed a committee to nominate permanent officers. Mr. A. B. Keith was elected President pro tem. The Society then adjourned to meet next Monday evening at the same time and place.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The County Commissioners held a meeting yesterday afternoon at which the full Board were present.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Clerk read communications, from the Clerk of the Criminal Court, from the State's Attorney, the Sheriff, and Judge Wallace, mentioning the amount of furniture required for their Courts and respective offices. Referred to Committee on Buildings.

The certificate of the Judges of the Superior Court of the service of Judge Burns and the sum due him was referred to the Committee on Finance.

VOTING PLACES.

A petition from the Fifth Ward asking that the corner of Thirty-first and State streets be the polling-place of the ward instead of the corner of Twenty-ninth street and South Park avenue, was, on motion, granted.

A communication from the Town of Jefferson was read asking for the establishment of an additional polling-place at the police-station of the Village of Bowmanville. On motion, the petition was granted.

Commissioner Crawford read a communication from Sheriff Bradley stating that the Ravenswood depot polling-place was not available for the majority of the Lake View voters, and asking that the Andersonville school-house be substituted therefore as the future polling-place. On motion, the petition was granted.

THE COUNTY AGENT.

The report of the County Agent for the three months ending March 1, was referred to the Committee on Public Charities. The report showed that the expenditure during the three months had amounted to $86,618.91. The total number of families assisted had been 7,130. Of these 2,299 families had been assisted for one month only, 1,112 for two months only, while 3,719 had been assisted during the whole of the quarter. Those who had received assistance were classed as follows: Widows, 1,387; those suffering from sickness, old age, and lack of employment, 4,557; deserted by husbands, 298; aged widows, 211; aged single persons, 77. Of the families relieved, 4,180 resided in the West Division, 1,546 on the North division, and 1,404 on the South division. The number of passes granted was 416; of hospital permits, 218; of persons sent to the County Farm, 444; of parties under medical treatment, 289; of insane cases, 47. The average donation to families during the quarter was $5.85.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

Commissioner Harris introduced a communication from the Illinois Humane Society, showing that since the last appropriation of $2,000, the expenditure of the Society had greatly exceeded that amount, and asking for a further appropriation of $3,000, as their funds were exhausted. Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Claims.

KENTUCKY BLOCK.

The report of the Committee on Public Buildings was read, recommending that the sum of $1,000 be paid to J. M. Marshall & Co. for the use of Kentucky Block for the exhibition of Court-House plans as the county's share of expense, the same having been accepted as an equitable price by the proprietors of Kentucky Block, was concurred in.

Commissioner Burdick offered a resolution that the sum of $500 be appropriated from the general fund to be used by the Committee on Equalization from time to time as they might deem requisite for public benefit. Laid over under the rule.

REFORM SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Commissioner Bogue offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be, and they are hereby, instructed to advertise for proposals for the sale of all the buildings (except residence buildings and the frame building sold to W. B. Farrell) and high board fence on Block 2, Reform School grounds. Said proposals to be filed with the Clerk of the Board on or before April 13 next.

It was adopted.

On motion, the Board adjourned until Monday at 2 p.m.

LOCAL LETTERS

MISS DICKINSON'S LECTURE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As one of the signers of the invitation to Anna Dickinson to speak in this city on the social evil, will you let me say a word in reply to yours of Sunday morning? I have understood that Miss Dickinson has made this subject a matter of special and painful study, and that she has already spoken her mind about it in some of our great cities,—St. Louis for one. I need hardly say that in asking any woman to speak on such a theme as this the speaker is the first consideration, and so, if I thought my friend, as I am proud and glad to call her, would take any taint or reveal any in the discussion of this sad and serious matter after reading your words, I would recall my name. I feel sure, however, that this will not be so. I am also sure that we shall hear a wise, clean word, no other speaker I know of could say so well, and I hope the hall will be packed to hear it. Yours, ROBERT COLLYER.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I noticed yesterday a case of careless, if not criminal, driving, which should not escape censure. A lady, standing on the corner of Randolph and State street, had signaled a car-driver, and after carefully looking, as she supposed, in all directions, started for the car which was waiting. She had hardly stepped on the pavement when a horse and buggy, driven at a furious pace, wheeled around the corner. The thill of the buggy striking her on the shoulder, whirled her completely around, hurting her severely and causing her to drop several packages of goods. The brutal driver in the garb of a gentleman merely halted and said, "I hollered to you," and immediately drove on over the parcels still on the ground, completely ruining some and scattering others, while the bewildered lady stood speechless and helpless, not knowing whether she was seriously hurt or not, but soon quite certain she had escaped a frightful accident.

The question arises, if in one of the most crowded thoroughfares of the city such things can occur with impunity, what protection have people in the more retired parts of the city, where every brainless fop who can procure a horse that can be urged out of a cart-horse gait will drive him at the top of his speed, regardless of the comfort or safety of others, and where a policeman is seldom seen? OBSERVER.

IS THE BIBLE, CONSIDERED AS A HUMAN WORK, NOT HOLY?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: After perusing your report in to-day's paper of my discourse on "Abraham," I feel bound to state that it contains a great many errors, and that to correct them it would be necessary for me to rewrite the whole.

Suffice it to say, that I expressly disclaimed the "free-thinker's" method, which sooner robs man of religion than renews it, as Reformed Judaism claims to do.

I hold the Bible to be a holy guide for mankind, because it is the historical source of true religion. Although a human work, its teachings are divine, for unlike any other book or literature of any nation, it reveals God in Man, in that which is above Nature, in Mind and Soul, in truth, righteousness, and love. To this the Holy Scripture throughout bears witness, even the legendary lives of its heroes, which, by their mythical forms, merely express the world-saving truth of a Divine Providence working for, and in, man through all the ages of history. Most respectfully yours, DR. K. KOHLER.

CHICAGO, March 23, 1874.

CRIMINAL.

POLICE COURTS.

George Sanders was yesterday before Justice Scully of the West Side Police Court to answer to the charge of larceny. He was bound over to the Criminal Court in bonds of $500.

The fines assessed against the various offenders of the West Side Police Court yesterday footed up the neat little sum of $109, of which $81 was paid. The remainder will be worked out at the Bridewell.

James and Nick Camper for larceny in the neighborhood of Milwaukee avenue, were yesterday held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $500 each.

Charles Tierney, supposed to be an escaped convict from the Michigan State Prison, was committed a few days ago, in default of bail of $200, under a charge of larceny. Yesterday he was brought before Judge Boyden to answer to a second charge of the same nature, and was placed under an additional bond of $500, and remanded to jail. The authorities of the State of Michigan have been telegraphed for information.

Mary McConnell and Nellie McGuire alias Sweeney, aged respectively 18 and 15 years, were arrested Saturday afternoon for shop-lifting. The girls went into the New York Store, and were detected in stealing black thread laces to the value of $100. Mr. A. Rivet telegraphed for an officer, and immediately received an answer in the person of Officer Mooney, who arrested the young ladies and confined them in the Union street lock-up. In the meantime, Mr. Bowers, proprietor of a ladies' furnishing-store at 276 West Madison street, discovered that he had lost a set of elegant collars and cuffs worth about $25; and, seeing the officer pass with the girls, and remembering that they had, a short time previous, been in his store pricing ladies suits, he followed them to the station, and was rewarded for his trouble by finding in their possession his lost goods. Nellie McGuire is an old offender, and once before was detected at shop-lifting at the New York Store, but, on account of her years, was allowed to go. Justice Scully yesterday held the girls to the Criminal Court, in bonds of $500 each, and, in default, they were committed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is stated that the house of Superintendent of Police Rehm was entered by burglars Thursday evening, who stole two hats and one overcoat.

Sunday night three men tried to rob the drug-store of J. F. Brabrook, on Harrison street. One of them put a pistol at the clerk's head and demanded the money in the drawer, but he drew a pistol instead. They fired at him, one bullet striking him just below the elbow. No arrests were made.

The following cases were disposed of yesterday before Judge Booth, viz: B. F. Courad, forgery; verdict, guilty, and one year in the State Prison. August Schotz, a youth under age, pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny; he was remanded for sentence. August Schuneman, burglary; verdict, not guilty. Patrick Stokes and John Bartley, robbery; verdict, not guilty.

John Hanley and Charles Stenbenraugh were before United States Commissioner Hoyne yesterday for passing counterfeit money, consisting of $20 and $50 notes. The evidence before Commissioner Hoyne in this matter was that a $20 counterfeit note had been passed upon Jacob Meyer, a clothing merchant at the Stock-Yards. In some manner unknown a clerk in Huchinson's packing-house obtained the note, and one John Hanley, who is engaged in the business of buying intestines from the packing-houses at the Stock-Yards, induced Stubenraugh to purchase the bill from the clerk for $5. The clerk informed him the note was spurious, and with that information disposed of it to him. Hanley then persuaded Stenbenraugh to try and pass it again on the clothing merchant. Meyers recognized the bill, and caused the arrest of Stenbenraugh, who thereupon turned "State's evidence," and Saturday night Hanley was also arrested. Commissioner Hoyne held both parties in the sum of $2,000 each to answer to the District Court, and in default of bail were committed.

Justice Haines' office was the scene yesterday of no little excitement, caused by the arrest and trial of two bar-tenders at the saloon No. 149 Monroe street. The facts as brought out in the trial are, that a lady, Mrs. Crichton, foreclosed a chattel mortgage which she had on the contents of this saloon, and discharged the old bar-tender, one James Petrie, and placed Mr. Charles F. Dickinson in the establishment as custodian thereof, authorizing him to continue the business. Petrie, from force of habit probably, occasionally would walk around the counter and help himself to the small currency in the money-drawer. Petrie also, at times, when thirsty, would slake his thirst with a "brandy smash" made up from Mrs. Crichton's well-stocked bar. Dickinson remonstrated with the ex-bartender for thus indulging himself, and advised him to go elsewhere for his loose change, cocktails, and smashes. Petrie, not appreciating this advice from his successor, attempted to smash things generally, and drew a knife on Mrs. Crichton's custodian, who beat a retreat, and called upon Justice Haines to assist him. Petrie was forthwith arrested, and placed under bonds of $700 for his appearance. Petrie then caused the arrest of Dickinson, charging him with drawing a pistol with intent to do bodily injury. The Justice also placed Dickinson under the same bonds for his appearance. They both returned to their former scene of action, and went at it again. Constable McElligott arrested Mr. Petrie, and confined him in the lock-up.

THE CITY HALL.

The Collector of the Board of Public Works took in $2,500 yesterday for water-rents, etc.

The City Collector took in for taxes, licenses, etc., yesterday, $12,600.

The City Treasurer received $5,000 from the City Collector yesterday, and $1,600 from the Collector of the Board of Public Works.

A. W. Herr, street-foreman for the South Division, having resigned, Frank Bauer has been appointed to the vacancy, to take effect April 1.

The Board of Public Works granted a building permit yesterday to G. C. Chapman, for a four-story and basement brick building, 40x100 feet, Nos. 188 and 190 Washington street.

Fire-Marshal Benner returned yesterday morning from a trip to Cincinnati, Richmond, Ind., and St. Louis, to learn the results of the trial of the chemical fire engines in those cities. The time of the trial here has been set for 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

It is stated upon the most trustworthy authority that there were 20 votes cast for Dixon instead of 19, and that the miscount was merely a clerical one, Ald. Foley not being at all to blame. This makes six traitors to the People's party instead of five, and more affidavits are now in order.

The Board of Public Works yesterday opened bids for dredging the river at Twelfth street. Fox & Howard were the lowest bidders, at the rate of 49 cents per cubic foot for dredging, and $8.75 per lineal foot for docking.

Petitions were handed around the City Hall yesterday, and received numerous signatures, praying the removal of the various city offices to another and a more healthful and convenient building.

The Commissioners appointed to make the assessments for widening North State street from Chicago avenue to Schiller street have nearly finished their labors, and the assessment rolls may be examined to-morrow morning in Room 10, No. 90 LaSalle street. The Commissioners will meet at that time to hear any suggestions that interested parties may wish to make.

The Board of Public Works opened bids yesterday for building a police station and engine-house on Hinman street. The following are the lowest bidders: Masonry, Cox Bros., $8,475; carpenter-work, Giody & Angus, $5,900; plumbing and gas-fitting, Joseph Hogan, $650; and painting and glazing, G. W. Manning, $733. These bidders are to appear before the Board at 11 o'clock to-day. George F. Norris & Co., the lowest bidders on the Fullerton avenue conduit, are to appear before the Board at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

BOARD OF POLICE.

The Board of Police met yesterday afternoon. Patrolman Michael Moroney was brought up on a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer. The evidence against him was to the effect that he had come into the saloon on the corner of Division and Wesson streets on the night of March 8, with a cut in his head which was bleeding profusely. He stated to several persons that he had been attacked by four men and beaten. This report got in the newspapers and occasioned some alarm in that neighborhood. Moroney afterwards reported to the Sergeant of the station that he had fallen down and hurt himself, and this proved to be the truth. The accused pleaded guilty to having imitated Falstaff in concocting this fearful tale, and the Board discharged him with a reprimand.

Patrolman Patrick Murphy was charged with being absent from duty without leave on the night of March 12. He applied to Sergt. Hood for leave to go for a doctor for a sick child, stating that it would take all night. Sergt. Hood would not allow him permission to be gone so long a time, but he went off notwithstanding, and did not return. Subsequently they had some talk on the subject, and Hood threatened to lock him up. The Commissioners fined Murphy five days' pay and administered a reprimand.

Roundsman Thomas Crogan was charged by the affidavits of Patrolmen D. L. Day and Frank Vincent with being a heavy drinker, neglecting his business to visit saloons and dance-houses, taking patrolmen with him; also with inattention to duty and unbecoming conduct. It is also charged that he visits houses of ill-fame, and has laid siege to the charms of a virtuous mulatto by the name of Mary Smith, who is exceedingly outraged by his conduct. About half of the policemen attending the Fourth Precinct, and a dozen or two outside witnesses, were called. After hearing the evidence of two saloon-keepers, whose testimony amounted to nothing, the further hearing of the case was postponed until to-morrow, and the Board adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

A horse dashed north on Halsted street yesterday afternoon at furious speed with a light buggy attached to him. At the corner of Madison and Halsted he collided with an express wagon, upsetting the buggy, and, becoming detached, continued his course on Halsted, strewing the way with fragments of his harness. The buggy was a wreck.

The time at the Presbyterian ministers' meeting yesterday morning was given to reports of the Sunday sermons and the discussion of local missionary work. It was agreed by all that there was much to do, and that the churches of the city should become aroused to the importance of this great field, now white for the harvest.

The vessel-owners met in the Board of Trade committee-room yesterday afternoon to hear the report of Capt. Hall, who had been sent by them as a delegate to the Underwriters' Convention at Detroit, with instructions to urge the rescinding of the sections in marine policies which allowed no damages for loss of deck cargoes, or in case of disaster for bringing the vessel into port. Capt. Hall reported that his mission had been successful, and that, after a stormy debate, the Underwriters had restored the conditions of policies to the same status that they have taken risks under in former seasons. The principal marine companies doing business in the West are parties to the agreement.

Hunters' Home, or Elser Station, near Tolleston, Ind., has lately acquired quite an unenviable reputation, having proven to have been the depot where the Star Line railroad robbers stored their booty. Strange to say, the proprietor of the place, Mr. Elser, has never been molested, although he bears a hard reputation among his neighbors, and keeps a low inn. But few people knowing the reputation of the place enter it, and therefore the proprietor is always on the alert for strangers whom he thinks he can make something out of. Last Saturday evening a party of Chicago gentlemen went into that neighborhood for the purpose of hunting. When they arrived at the station Mr. Elser was there and asked them to his place, but they refused to go. He then ran back and got his shot-gun, threatening to shoot the first man who crossed his land, knowing that the gentlemen had to make a circuit of several miles if they could not cross. Although the party was well armed and could easily have made mince-meat out of him, they, rather than have any difficulty, went around his land.

PERSONAL.

Judge C. D. Trimble, Clerk of the Supreme Court for the Northern Grand Division, is in town.

The Rev. W. B. Wright, of Boston, will be at the house of J. H. Clough, No. 879 Michigan avenue, this evening from 7 to 10 o'clock, where he will be pleased to see his friends.

Mr. A. J. Cross has been appointed Freight Agent on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad for this city. His office is at the southwest corner of Washington and Clark streets.

The voting for that oil-painting at the Foundlings' Home Lunches stood, yesterday, as follows: Prof. Swing, 364; Dr. Helmer, 169; Dr. Kittredge, 142; Dr. Peck, 129; Dr. Goodwin, 112; Dr. Savage, 106. The lunches will continue to-day and to-morrow.

Mr. Thomas O'Connor, one of the contractors who put up the new Armory Police-station, who was interviewed about the difficulties connected with the construction of the building, says his statement, published in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, was incorrect in two particulars. He furnished the salamanders for drying the plastering, and he asserts that the architect is not as bad and fussy as the Superintendent (the contrary statement having been credited to him), but that he is a "good little fellow," and attended to his business properly.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Globe* from Osceola, Mo., March 19, states that Detective "Allen," who was shot by one of the Youngers near Monagan Springs, Mo., last Tuesday, was a member of the Chicago police force, and "for some time Chief." This, though somewhat incorrect, tends to prove the statement in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE that "Allen" is no other than ex-Police Capt. Louis J. Lull, who is now believed to be among the dead, though a dispatch was received yesterday stating that he was still alive, and that there was a possibility of his recovering.

RUDOLPHE.

The subjoined letter from Albert Garnier, the three-ball billiard champion, to a friend who telegraphed him, Saturday, urging him by all means to accept Rudolphe's challenge to play in Chicago a match game for $1,000 a side, will be read with interest. It was hoped that Garnier would accept the challenge of Rudolphe, and yield to the earnest desire of his (Garnier's) many friends in this city, but it will be seen that he has excellent reasons for insisting that the match shall be played in New York, if at all. Garnier writes:

NEW YORK, March 21, 1874.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I just received your dispatch, and I am very sorry that I cannot go play Rudolphe in your city, for many reasons: First, my game for the championship (with Daly) will come off in two weeks, and of course I must keep quiet and in practice all the time. Besides this, I have an average of four lessons a day, who pay me $12. To go in Chicago will cost $100, and time spent; that is near $1,400 that I will play against $1,000. If I go in Chicago that will keep excitement away from my business, and it is the same for Maurice (Daly) and C. Dion. If Rudolphe want play us he must come here. For myself, I Would go but for these considerations. Please remember me to all the friends, I remain,

Yours truly, A. GARNIER.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Rev. J. Gordon, pastor of the Western Avenue Baptist Church, will lecture this evening at the Church, on Robert Burns.

The Christian Union Literary Society meets this evening at 114 East Madison street. There will be a debate, in which all the orators of the Society will participate.

Anna E. Dickinson will lecture to-night at McCormick Hall upon the subject of the social evil. The title of the lecture is "Between Us be Truth." The Common Council and Boards of Police and Health have been invited to be present.

Miss Brittan, the well-known missionary to India, will give a lecture this evening, at Standard Hall, on "Life Among the Hindoos," illustrated by a series of tableaux, among which will be the following: The worship of the goddess Kali, the worship of the goddess Seva, the Hindoo marriage ceremony, the Hindoo eating scene, the Zeuana school, etc. Admission, 50 cents. Tickets at the door.

Prof. Swing will deliver his lecture on "The Novel" Thursday evening, at the Reformed Jefferson Park Church, on Washington street, near Ann. The proceeds will go to the benefit of the Noble Street Holland Church.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

EVANSTON.

Residents on the Ridge have been much amazed of late at finding half-a-dozen new plank street-crossings on Davis street, where they have long been sadly needed.

The newly-organized cricket club will meet at Lyons' Hall to-morrow evening. Some twenty members have already been obtained.

The Evanston Temperance Alliance will be organized at Union Hall this afternoon. A preliminary meeting was held last week, and the necessary steps towards organization taken. All the ladies of Evanston are invited to attend the meeting.

Prof. Sceville, of Bay City, Mich., is expected to lecture before the students of the Woman's College Friday afternoon.

Each of the classes in the Preparatory Department has organized prayer-meetings.

Work on the new Woman's College building is progressing favorably, the furniture is being moved in, and the edifice will be ready for the accommodation of the young ladies by next term.

The Rev. Dr. B. F. Calker, of the University of Michigan, will lecture before the theological students to-morrow, at 3 p.m., at the Methodist Church. Subject: "Comparison of Christian and Heathen Theologies."

President Fowler's Sunday afternoon lectures have been so well attended that the University chapel has proved inadequate to accommodate all who attended, and hereafter they will be given at the Methodist Church, at 3:45 p.m., when all will be welcome.

The annual Exhibition of the Junior Class of the Northwestern University will take place at the Methodist Church Thursday evening. The following persons, who have been selected to represent their class, will speak their little pieces in public at that time: J. H. Hamline, J. J. Crist, C. A. Gaskill, A. D. Gillespie, C. D. Goodenow, J. F. Stout, F. M. Warrington, Amy C. Kellogg, and C. H. Burke.

The winter term of the University closes on Monday, and the succeeding one will begin next Tuesday. The term-examinations will begin to-morrow.

A very general revival is in progress among the students and young people of the village. Meetings will be held at the Methodist Church each evening this week. Sunday night some fifty persons went forward to the altar, to express their determination to reform and seek salvation.

President C. J. Gilbert and Wilson Phelps, of the Board of Trustees, are expected home from their Southern trip within a week.

NORWOOD PARK.

About a year ago the County Commissioners set Norwood apart as a township, and it thought it had escaped from the control of Jefferson, and was consequently happy. But what was the dismay of the citizens when they found that, though they had got out of the Town of Jefferson, they were still in the village. To remedy the difficulty, the "Norwood Park bill" was introduced into the Legislature, which has passed both Houses, and now needs but the Governor's autograph to become a law on the 1st of July. So Norwood Park is happy.

JEFFERSON.

The caucus which was announced in THE TRIBUNE for Saturday afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock, excited considerable interest. The main effort was made to overthrow the one-man power that has so long controlled the place, and as far as the caucus can influence the result, it was accomplished. The following ticket was put in nomination: B. Hopkins, Supervisor; D. S. Pride, Town Clerk; Frederick Wolf, Assessor; Dr. Fondo, David Cashman, William H. Housen, Squire Deverage, Henry Vannetta, and James Diamond, Village Trustees.

It is extremely probable that another ticket with the name of William Gray as one of the Board of Trustees, will be in the field by election day.

Oil Paintings at Auction.

The attention of the art-loving public is called to the collection of fine paintings now on exhibition at Harrison's auction rooms, Nos. 204 and 206 East Madison street, which are to be disposed of at auction to-day at 2 o'clock. As the sale is wholly unreserved, great bargains may be looked for, and those desiring to purchase should not neglect the opportunity. The collection contains many beautiful gems, and all are invited to call and see them.

The Best Starch.

Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch" and "Duryeas' Improved Corn Starch" is the best in the world. Use it once and you will use no other.

MILWAUKEE, June 15, 1872.—After using Duryeas' Starch in my hotel laundry for ten months, I can recommend it as being the whitest, strongest and most glossy starch I can purchase. Lansing Bonnell, Proprietor Newhall House.

Pianos Cheap.

At Reed's Temple of Music, corner Dearborn and VanBuren streets, Chicago, good seven-octave rosewood pianos, but little used, can be bought from $200 to $300.

A Champion Canal-Warmer.

From the Rochester Union and Advertiser.

The man who called at the office the other day to exhibit what he called a patent prayer-extinguisher is evidently a lunatic. He came again this morning, and, after sitting down in a well-flavored dish of paste which had been prepared for the benefit of an "exchange fiend," he remarked:

"Busy?"

"Well, so-so. What is it?"

"S-s-s-s-h!" he aspirated mysteriously. "I've jist got the biggest idee in my head that any man ever 'rassled with."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, sir-ee. Now, you see, I jist propose to be a benefactor to the human race. This here idee of mine will jist pay off the hull of the nashunal debt if you only put her through, an' I don't want to make a cent out of it nuther."

"Might it not be well to"—

"Oh, I know what you're goin' to say, an' I'll jist come right to the pint at onct. This here idee, which cum mighty near liftin' the top of my head off, is jist like this; I've got a patent plan to prevent the canals from freezin' in winter or summer. This hain't no chemical idee nuther, but then brevity is the thief of time, an' my notion is about this: I propose to build a nice fire-proof buildin' over the canal, extendin' its hull length. This building will be ornamental, and the upper floors can be used as offices and elevators. Bizness will flow into 'em, it can't help it. Along in places where there ain't much population the building needn't be more than two-stories high, but in cities it can't be as big as Powers' Block. The offices will be warmed by steam, and of course the canal won't freeze, for I propose to have a law passed requiring each boat to boil a certain quantity of water an' pour it into the canal with every mile she makes. Population will flow into the magnificent structure over the canal, and the towpath will be kept dry. In summer, the heat of the sun will be kept from the backs of the mules, an' menny valuable lives will be saved, not to mention profanity. In regard to the Hudson River, well, that'll only require a little more enterprise, but"—

"Well, sir, how do you propose to carry out this scheme?"

"Simple as milk. Suppose the length of the canal from Buffalo to Albany is 352 miles, and that this building costs $3,000,000 a mile, that'll be in the neighborhood of $1,056,000,000. Now in order to build the first section we can form a stock company, issue stock an' mortgages, not to mention lots of bonds an' sich. You comprehend the plan, now about how much stock will it take?" Then the writer, who perhaps did not attend the Sunday-school with becoming regularity in his youth, uttered a few impatient adjectives of a Christian nature, and slew the lunatic in cold blood.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

LIFE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

By JAMES PARTON. With fine Heliotype Portrait after Painting by Rembrandt Peale. 1 vol. Crown 8vo. Uniform with Parton's Lives of Franklin, Jackson, Burr, etc. $3.

Mr. Parton's genius for biography is most effectively displayed in this volume. He brings into bold relief the great and varied public services of Jefferson, the rare intelligence and unselfish zeal with which he labored to establish and strengthen the Republic, the symmetry of his character and the charm of his domestic life. The distinctness of impression produced by this work, and its remarkable attractiveness, bid fair to make it at once the popular and the standard life of Jefferson.

YOUNG BROWN.

By GRENVILLE MURRAY, author of "The Member for Paris." Vol. 28 in Osgood's Library of Novels. 8vo. Illustrated. Paper, 75 cents; cloth, $1.25.

A story of great vigor and showing wide knowledge of life and society. In its way it is as notable a work as "The Member for Paris," which the Westminster Review pronounced "The best English novel descriptive of French life which we have read for years."

SPECIMENS OF THE DECORATION AND ORNAMENTATION OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

By LIENARD. Reproduced in Fac-Simile by the Heliotype process. A work of peculiar value and interest to Architects and Decorators. To be completed in 12 parts. Parts 1 to 4 now ready. $3 each.

For sale by Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Monday, March 30, to Saturday, April 4, (FRIDAY EXCEPTED).

MASANIELLO.

Grand Opera in 5 Acts,

By AUBER, performed by the

LIEDERKRANZ.

HANS BALATKA, Conductor.

With an immense cast, Chorus of Seventy. Orchestra of Forty-five.

NEW COSTUMES, NEW APPOINTMENTS, NEW SCENERY.

POPULAR PRICES—Reserved Seats in Parquette, Dress Circle, and Balcony, $1.50; Admission, $1.00; Gallery, 75 cents.

Box Office open on Tuesday in McVicker's Theatre. Libretto in English and German (10 cents) to be had at the Box Office.

M'CORMICK MUSIC HALL.

TO-NIGHT,

By request of many Chicago Ministers,

ANNA DICKINSON

Discusses the Social Evil Question.

"BETWEEN US BE TRUTH."

TICKETS, 50 CENTS. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS. For sale at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s. Carpenter & Sheldon.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Monday, March 23, Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, LAST WEEK of JARRETT & PALMER'S Great Spectacle of UNDINE. The Last Opportunity is now offered

LAST WEEK Of witnessing this LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK Matchless Constellation LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK Of Splendor. LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK First and Only Week of LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK MATT MORGAN'S LAST WEEK
Great Series of Pictures,

Entitled WINE, WEALTH, WOMEN, Power, Fortune in War; closing with the Beautiful Allegorical Tableau, IMMORTALITY.

Last chances to see the SPLENDID SCENERY, GORGEOUS COSTUMES, GLITTERING ARMORS, and the GRAND BALLET, the GREAT KIRALFYS, KARL LIND, THE WONDER, the ASTONISHING PERSIAN TWIN SISTERS, the CHARMING ULM SISTERS, and all the GREAT SPECIALTIES, making the GRANDEST ENTERTAINMENT EVER WITNESSED.

THE GREAT ADELPHI.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, March 24,

EXTRA LADIES' NIGHT!

BY UNIVERSAL REQUEST,

The Invincible Programme To-Night.

FIVE NEW STARS.

LO LO, The DE GLORIANS, PATTI ROSA, HENRY S. PAGE, O'BRIEN, BOYD & SCOTT, The FOX SISTERS, Miss FRANKIE, The REMMELSBERG SISTERS, IDALIE, ADA LAURENT, BILLY RICE, REYNOLDS BROS., LEONS, The DRAMATIC COMPANY in the RECONSTRUCTED SEVEN SISTERS, The KALEIDOSCOPIC FOUNTAIN, Beautiful Transformation—VENUS AND AURORA.

PRICES—50c, 35c, 15c; Secured, 25c. extra.

ADELPHI POPULAR MATINEE—Wednesday.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL.

ELI PERKINS

REPEATS

TO-NIGHT.

Reserved Seats, 50 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Second night and unequivocal success of Mrs. Jas. A. OATES,

And her superb

COMIC OPERA COMPANY.

To-night—THE FLOWER GIRL OF PARIS.

To-Day—Matinee,

Benefit of Ed. Marble,

IMMENSE ENLISTMENT—20 VOLUNTEERS.

Reserved Seats, 50 cents.

GLOBE THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, GRAND SUCCESS OF

Jee Brothers & Chrisde's

PANTOMIME TROUPE!

In the New Pantomime entitled

WILL O' THE WISP.

Grand Family Matinee to-morrow, Wednesday at 2½. Admission, 25 and 50 cents.

WILL 'O THE WISP

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE,

Monroe-st., bet. Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

ANY WOOD TO SAW! BARNUM'S BABY ELEPHANT! WOULDN'T YOU LIKE TO KNOW? THE WATCH-DOG! THE ANIMATED WIG BLOCK!

Newcomb, Courtwright, Gilbert, Walters and Morton, Linden, Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble in several New Specialties.

Every Evening at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2:30.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

WYBERT REEVE,

The distinguished English Comedian, ONE WEEK ONLY as "Count Fosco" in Wilkie Collins' own dramatization of his popular novel,

THE WOMAN IN WHITE.

Next Week, the Grand Opera of "MASANIELLO," by the Liederkranz Society Combination. HANS BALATKA. Sale of seats for the Opera commences Thursday morning.

LECTURE

By Prof. DAVID SWING.

Subject—"THE NOVEL."

To be held in the Reformed Jefferson Park Church, West Washington-st., near Ann, on Thursday evening, March 26, 1874, for the benefit of the Noble-st. Holland Presbyterian Church. Tickets, 50c. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

CHROMOS.

NEW EDITION OF CHROMOS!

THE POPULAR CHROMOS,

"RAW RECRUITS," "WASHING DAY," and "IRONING DAY,"

Just reproduced. To be given away by the

GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA CO.,

116 West Washington-st., 183 Twenty-second-st.

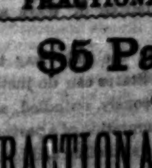
GENERAL NOTICES.

TAX SALE CERTIFICATES.

Notice is hereby given that, after the 31st inst., the premium upon Tax Certificates held by the city for city taxes of 1873 will be increased to 10 per cent.

S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller.

SCALES.



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$5 Packages

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TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a.m. ║ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a.m.	* 4:10 p.m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jacksonville City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, Prairie du Chien, & La Crosse Day Express	* 9:30 a.m.	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Green Bay, & Stevens Point Express	* 5:00 p.m.	* 7:55 p.m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†10:00 p.m.	* 4:15 p.m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a.m.	* 8:30 p.m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p.m.	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:15 a.m.	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	† 8:15 p.m.	[illegible]
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a.m.	[illegible]
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p.m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:00 a.m.	* 7:00 a.m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:00 p.m.	* 3:35 p.m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a.m.	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a.m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p.m.	[illegible]
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:30 p.m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:00 p.m.	* 7:00 a.m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p.m.	‡ 7:15 a.m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p.m.	‡ 7:15 a.m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p.m.	* 7:20 a.m.
Texas Express	†10:00 p.m.	7:15 a.m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a.m.	* 3:15 p.m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p.m.	‡ 6:30 a.m.
a Omaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a.m.	* 3:35 p.m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p.m.	* 6:15 a.m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a.m.	*10:20 a.m.
b Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p.m.	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Passenger	†11:00 p.m.	[illegible]
b Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b St. Paul Express	†10:00 p.m.	‡ 7:15 a.m.
b Marquette Express	[illegible]	* 6:45 a.m.
Madison & Elroy Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

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CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a.m.	* 4:00 p.m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p.m.	* 9:30 a.m.
Night Express	†10:00 p.m.	‡ 6:30 a.m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	║ 5:15 p.m.	║ 8:30 a.m.
Night Express	†10:40 p.m.	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:30 a.m.	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

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NATIONAL LINE.

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DENMARK............Wednesday, March 25, at 11 a.m.

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GLAMORGAN...March 21. | ANDES............April 18

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CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Jarrett & Palmer's Combination. "Undine."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Wybert Reeve. "The Woman in White."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. A Perfect Benefit of Ed. Marble, Evening. Engagement of Mrs. James A. Oates' Combination. "The Flower Girl of Paris."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street. Variety entertainment. "The Seven Sisters." Le Lo, and the De Glorians.

GLOBE THEATRE—Dearborn street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of the Joe Brothers and Charles Chilcote's Pantomime Troupe. "The Will o' the Wisp."

HYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble's Minstrels, and Concert Company. "Barnum's Baby Elephant," "The Watch-Dog," etc.

McCORMICK MUSIC-HALL—North Clark street, cor. Illinois. Lecture by Anna Dickinson on the "Social Hell" question.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Lecture by "Eli Perkins."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, No. 1, K. T.—Special Conclave this (Tuesday) evening at 7½ o'clock, at the Asylum, 73 Monroe-st., for work on K. T. Order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited.
E. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

BLANEY LODGE, No. 371, A. F. and A. M.—Every member of the Lodge has been personally notified by mail and otherwise, of the Social Assembly to take place to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at their hall, Monroe-st. If any member has failed to receive such communication they will be governed by this notice by order of the W. M.
J. D. C. WHITNEY, Sec'y.

ASHLAR LODGE, No. 326, A. F. and A. M.—Regular communication this (Tuesday) evening, at their hall, 70 Monroe-st. (Free Masons' Hall), for business and work on the Third Degree. The fraternity cordially invited.
C. H. CRANE, Sec.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGHS. — FEW ARE aware of the importance of checking a cough or slight cold, which would yield to a mild remedy, but, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give sure and almost immediate relief.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, March 24, 1874.

The bill to license houses of prostitution has passed to a third reading in both Houses of the State Legislature.

A petition has been presented to Congress signed by every member of the New York Cotton Exchange, protesting against any inflation of the currency, and asking for a speedy return to specie payments. A similar memorial has been prepared by the Grocers' Board of Trade.

The Compulsory Education bill was defeated in the State Senate yesterday, through the inattention and unskillful tactics of its supporters, and the general apathy of the Legislature to any public business of importance. The vote was 13 to 9. There were twenty-four Senators absent or not voting.

The report that the Directors of the North Wisconsin Railroad had accepted the St. Croix land-grant is denied. There has been no meeting at which this could be done, but there is believed to be no doubt that the grant, which was rejected last year by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, will be accepted by them, and the road be built in accordance with its terms.

Representative Hoar follows Mr. O'Brien in an attack on the landsalet steal and the system in vogue among high Government officials of degrading public employes into private menials. He has obtained permission of the House to introduce an amendment to the Appropriation bill imposing penalties upon any public officers—they range above and below Cabinet dignitaries—who put public property to any private use, or detail any employe of the Government to private service.

When a servant of this Administration forgets the high rectitude that characterizes the conduct of his fellows and becomes a defaulter, there is but one resource for the unfortunate man under the severity of our present reformed Civil Service—that is, to resign. A deficit of $10,000 has been discovered in the accounts of Postmaster Clarke, of Galveston, and he has tendered his resignation. Restitution as well as resignation nobody need expect.

In the Common Council last evening it was decided to allow the Exposition Building to stand two years longer. A resolution instructing the Corporation Counsel to take measure to annul the contract between the city and the gas companies was passed by 19 to 5. The Lake-Front question reappeared in a resolution that the interests of the city would be promoted by accepting the offer of $600,000 from the railroads for the property. The resolution was referred to the appropriate committee.

From Red Cloud Agency there comes the characteristic news that the Peace Commissioners have had a talk with the Indians, but that nothing has been accomplished. Beef has been issued to the Indians for 2,000 lodges in excess of the real number, and they have accordingly been ordered to present themselves to be counted. This they are shrewd enough to be unwilling to do, and are talking in a gloomy way about getting their guns ready. There is no more definite evidence than there was a month ago as to what is actually the prospect of a serious Indian outbreak.

Both Houses of the Illinois Legislature have passed the new Lien law, and it awaits the Governor's signature. This it is not thought likely he will withhold. One of the main objects of the bill is to extend the time during which workingmen may enforce their lien. It also provides protection in case of fraudulent collusion between contractors and owners in undervaluing the price of work done, and stipulates that liens for labor and material shall take precedence of other incumbrances upon land, whether created before or after the contract on which the lien depends. There are many other provisions of great interest to land-owners, contractors, and laborers.

The Chicago produce markets were generally steady yesterday, with less business done than the average of last week. Mess pork was quiet and unchanged, closing at $14.55@14.60 cash, and $14.60@14.65 seller April. Lard was quiet and steady at $8.90@8.92½ per 100 lbs cash, and $8.92½@8.95 seller April. Meats were quiet and strong at 8½@8¾c for shoulders; $7.85@7.90 for short ribs; 8¾@9¼c for short clear; and 9@10½c for sweetpickled hams. Highwines were quiet and steady at 92c per gallon. Flour was dull and nominally unchanged. Wheat was less active, and ½c lower, closing at $1.17¼ cash, and $1.17¾ seller April. Corn was quiet and unchanged, closing firm at 61½c seller April, and 64½@64¾c seller May. Oats were dull and unchanged, closing at 43c cash, and 46¾c seller May. Rye was quiet and firmer at 85@85½c for regular. Barley was dull and easier at $1.47@1.49 for No. 2, and $1.38@1.40 for No. 3. Live hogs were dull and weak, closing heavy at $4.75@5.65 for poor to choice. Cattle were active and higher, with sales at $3.00@6.87½. Sheep were steady and unchanged.

The House of Representatives has refused to allow the Legislative Appropriation bill to be amended so that members, instead of mileage, should receive their actual traveling expenses. So many such things are done by a Congress like the present that there is danger people will overlook their real character. It would seem that an honest member of Congress, and there are still some such, ought to be content with an allowance of traveling expenses that actually covers his outlay. But there is evidently a majority who prefer to retain a system which, without the inconvenient publicity of a salary-grab, enables them to put into their pockets a good deal of money that belongs to their constituents, and is taken from them with something not much better than false pretenses.

American politics was the subject of an instructive and timely address last evening, by Mr. Franklin McVeagh, of this city, before the Christian Union. The deep lines of thought pursued by this lecturer brought him to the same conclusions that are pressing with melancholy weight upon the most careless observer. With rare exceptions, we have no statesmen. The only art of government widely studied is the art of getting into office and staying there. This would be bad enough in any circumstances, but is particularly ominous now, when our institutions, necessarily unstable, are undergoing most serious changes, that will probably permanently alter the balance of our system, and when questions like that of the government of railroads, corporations, and other forms of combinations are confronting us with the need for the highest possible statesmanship.

The House of Representatives have passed the bill prepared by the Committee of Ways and Means, fixing the greenback circulation at $400,000,000. Mr. Dawes offered his amendment withdrawing the $26,000,000 of the reserves that have been reissued, and reducing the currency to $356,000,000. It was defeated by the decisive vote of 171 to 70. Mr. Roberts' amendment fixing the circulation at $382,000,000—that is, legalizing the issue of the $26,000,000 reserves that have been already put out—was defeated by 172 to 74. The $400,000,000 bill was then passed by 168 to 77. In the Senate, Mr. Sherman offered his compromise bill, which is to be substituted for the Redistribution bill, and fixes the limit of circulation at $382,000,000. It provides for free banking, and stipulates that for every $1,000,000 new National Bank notes issued, $700,000 greenbacks shall be withdrawn till the legal-tender circulation is reduced to $300,000,000. The status of the currency since President Grant has pledged himself in advance to approve any measure Congress may pass depends upon whether the Senate adopt the action of the House to-day. That action is a palpable inflation of the currency. It is a step towards repudiation, the levy of a forced loan in time of peace, and an invitation to disaster. If the Senate approve it, they must share the disgrace.

Eleven additional charges were filed yesterday by the memorialists against the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia. They are supplementary to those already preferred, and make similar accusations of lax management, of tampering with contracts, and raising the debt of the District beyond the figure fixed by the charter. They are said to have spent more than $16,000,000 in making improvements which they proposed in the first instance to make for $6,800,000. One of the memorialists has withdrawn his name from the charges, on the ground that he is now convinced that they are frivolous. The work of the Investigating Committee yesterday consisted in examining the witnesses Latta and Kilbourne, both of whom knew more than they would tell. Latta, when pressed to tell for whom he had bought land as Trustee, finally said that it was for his partner Kilbourne, as Trustee. The Committee, turning to Kilbourne, were refused any further information than that he had not made the purchases for any members of the Board of Public Works, and that those for whom he was Trustee were non-residents of the District. There are between 300 and 400 men in Washington, not residents, for some of whom Kilbourne might have acted, in this matter, to their great discredit, and the Committee did not relinquish their inquiry, but told Kilbourne he must answer next time.

PAY BACK THE MONEY!

"*Send back the money*," cried William Lloyd Garrison to Daniel O'Connell and Ireland, when he discovered that Maryland slaveholders had been contributing to the Repeal Fund, with the evident intent of stopping O'Connell's mouth from uttering denunciations against their peculiar customs, which he had branded manstealing. "Send back the money," he reiterated, until the Green Isle listened to the demand. If that requisition was well put,—and the moral sense of the world commended it when it was a matter simply between man and man, to be gauged by the state of the individual conscience,—how much more so when it pertains to the honor of a nation and to the requirements of public justice in the treatment of the Government towards its subjects. If money be obtained by fraud, by blackmailing, by conspiracy, by one man from another, there is a remedy in the courts. There is no reasonable doubt that if a respectable firm in Chicago had been treated by any ring of unofficial persons as the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. have been treated by Government agents, just as surely as justice could be done in the courts of Chicago the perpetrators would be doing the State some creditable service in the Penitentiary at Joliet, instead of being examined by a Committee of Ways and Means at Springfield.

Paying back the money is the only way the Government of the United States can do justice to a firm that it has outrageously swindled, and save itself from the just imputation of a partnership with pirates. How this swindling and blackmailing has been done, and what are the links of the partnership, has been often told in THE TRIBUNE and many other papers of the land, and is being told day by day to a committee examining into the operation of the law, but the salient facts of the fraud and conspiracy established, propose to carry them out to their logical conclusion, by declaring the whole contract void, and doing what the law says shall be done,—relet the public printing. The fraud is held up at Springfield as a "non-political" one, when, in fact, it is a purely political one; the organs of the two parties having united to swindle the State, and divide the booty equally. The only legitimate action the Legislature can take is to adopt Judge Bradwell's resolutions. Anything less than this is cowardice and participation in the fraud.

AMENDMENTS TO THE MICHIGAN CONSTITUTION.

The Michigan Legislature has adopted a number of amendments to the State Constitution, to be ratified or rejected by the people. Among the more important provisions are the following: No municipality shall aid in any way any association or corporation, nor shall it construct or own a railroad. No city or village shall incur a debt amounting to over 10 per cent of its taxable valuation, unless a majority of the electors authorize the increase. The Legislature shall have the power to prohibit discrimination by railroads, to regulate the speed of trains, and to establish "reasonable maximum rates" for freight and passengers on railways and canals. No railroad corporation shall consolidate with a competing line, or have any arrangement about freights or fares with such a line. No person interested in a railroad shall be interested in supplying material to that railroad or in a company for transporting passengers or goods over its line. The consolidation of competing telegraph lines, even by the purchase of one by the other, shall be strictly forbidden. A woman's private property shall remain hers after marriage. Any property she acquires after marriage shall also be entirely hers. Her husband shall not be liable for her debts before marriage, nor for those "contracted by her in relation to her sole property after marriage." Women shall be eligible to the offices of Register of Deeds and Notary Public, to those connected with schools and libraries, and to any others hereafter designated by law. The interest on public funds, loaned or deposited, shall always be paid over to the State, municipality, or other owner of the funds. Convicts shall be taught no mechanical trade which will make their labor compete with that of Michigan mechanics. Special legislation is prohibited. Sessions of the Legislature shall be biennial. Neither the State nor any municipal corporation shall appropriate money or property for any sectarian purpose. "The Legislature shall not pass any act authorizing the grant of license for the sale of ardent spirits or other intoxicating liquors."

THE MISSOURI HIGHWAYMEN.

The murderous operations of the Missouri highwaymen, no matter how dangerous or desperate these banditti may be, are a disgrace to that State, and argue a degree of inefficiency or cowardice upon the part of the State authorities. The St. Louis *Republican* records seven robberies committed within a comparatively short time, and all of them undoubtedly by the same gang,—the robbery of the Iowa railroad train; that of the Corydon, Chillicothe, and St. Genevieve Banks; that of the Treasurer of the Kansas City Fair Association; the plunder of the Hot Springs' coach, and the Gad's Hill robbery. Although these robberies were of an unusually aggravated character, and in some instances accompanied by murder and personal violence, no one has been arrested or punished for them. It has been well established that the Gad's Hill robbery was perpetrated by two gangs of highwaymen known as the James brothers and the Younger brothers, and there is little reason to doubt that they were concerned in all the other outrages. These desperadoes live in Missouri, and are well known in their section, and yet the State has taken no steps to arrest or punish them. What little has been done is the work of private detectives for the sake of reward, and that little has met with tragic results, as might have been anticipated. Whicher, the detective, who traced the James brothers to their lair in Clay County, was seized by them, tied upon a horse, taken over the Missouri River, and shot, and his body was left in the woods. The detectives who hunted down the Younger brothers fared no better. Although one of the brothers was killed, two at least of the detectives were also killed, and one made his escape, and now both gangs are at large again, with nothing to prevent them from organizing another robbery and continuing their depredations with impunity from arrest. It is very doubtful whether any more private detectives will care to take their lives in their hands, and go down into this section where they cannot have the help of any one in their operations. It will be remembered that neither the detective who went into Clay County, nor those who went into St. Clair County, although they consulted the Sheriffs of those counties, had any help from them. They were left by these authorities to go upon their tragical mission alone and unaided.

The following dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican* sufficiently explains the character of these desperadoes, and leaves room for comment upon the inefficiency of the State authorities:

There are four brothers of the Younger boys, who have made their headquarters in the vicinity of Monegan Springs since 1865, and have exercised a sort of terrorism over the people of the region, and though their desperate character was well known, they were shielded from arrest by an indisposition and a dread among their neighbors to inform against them. The worst one of the gang is Cole Younger, who formerly hailed from Independence, Jackson County. Monegan Springs, the headquarters of the desperadoes, are located in a mountainous county, heavily wooded, and are somewhat secluded, although but five or six miles from Osceola.

The indisposition of the State and county authorities to do anything comes out in still stronger light when it is considered that there is no element of secrecy attending the operations of these highwaymen. There whereabouts are well known to the Sheriffs of the counties in which they live, and they are personally known to the local officers. They make no concealment of the fact that they are highwaymen and live by plunder. Robbery is their business, and they conduct it just as openly in the community in which they live as a carpenter or a grocer conducts his business. If any one objects to it, or says anything about it, they quietly shoot him, and that is the end of it. They have established such a terrorism in their counties, not only among peaceful residents but also among the officials themselves, that they do not even take ordinary precautions in committing robberies. Instead of investing their deeds with secrecy or committing them under cover of darkness, they rob and kill in broad daylight and right under the eyes of the officials themselves. That three men in one county and four men in another, known to all their neighbors and the authorities, dashing as conspicuous a figure as they do, should be able to intimidate all the officers of the law, and that the authorities of a large and powerful State should sit idly by, year after year, and allow these gangs to rob, plunder, and murder at will, is simply disgraceful. If the authorities of these two counties are not strong or courageous enough to regulate these ruffians, let them call upon the State, and if Missouri is not strong enough, let her call in Iowa to help, and if the two States together cannot exterminate these seven men, then let the army of the United States be called in. It is possible that the 30,000 men in the army might wipe them out in the course of time, and relieve the thousands of people in the State of Missouri from abjectly submitting any longer to the terrorism of seven men. They are, in every sense of the word, outlaws, and the only way in which the State of Missouri can wipe out its disgrace is to organize a force large enough to arrest or exterminate them. Its present attitude towards them is simply pusillanimous.

HINTS FROM HINTON.

Col. R. J. Hinton has hitherto had a good reputation as a soldier, a journalist, and a bookmaker. In an evil moment for him and a good one for the people, he brought certain charges against Commissioner of Pensions Baker. The latter retorted by saying that Hinton had drawn pay as a clerk in the Pension Office for political services. Hinton's friends expected, of course, that he would promptly disavow this monstrous charge. Instead, he has confessed it. He has made an affidavit which sets forth that he was paid for his services as Secretary of the Republican Executive Committee during the last Presidential campaign with a sinecure clerkship in the Pension Office worth $1,200 a year. But, pleads the accused, I did not ask for the appointment; Delano, Edmunds, Chandler, and Harlan put me into the place; and I did not then, and do not now, believe in the practice, so that they are guilty, not I, if any guilt there be. This last plea is equivalent to saying: "If Smith lets me into the Treasury vaults, and I steal all I can lay hands on, Smith is guilty, but as for me—no stain rests on my name!" If a Paymaster had offered Col. Hinton, during the War, an opportunity to steal $1,200 of Government funds, would the latter have felt justified in doing so? We might have expected to find Delano and Chandler and Harlan committing petty larceny in this way, but it is a shock to discover that a good journalist like Hinton should have consented to it. We have called this transaction petty larceny. There is no pretense that Hinton ever did an hour's work for the Government. Yet he was paid $1,200 of Government money for his services to the Republican party. This was a nice transaction for a party that was then trumpeting its new dogma of Civil-Service Reform.

One of the most effective means of coping with intemperance is the establishment of places of public resort which can be conducted economically and respectably, and at the same time attractively, and thus compete with the drinking places. No well-organized effort has been made in this country to do anything of the kind, but in England constant experiments are tried to give the people attractive resorts, conducted upon temperance principles. The latest of these is the "People's Cafe Company," set on foot by the Earl of Shaftesbury. At the public meeting held to organize the company, Lord Shaftesbury presided. What the company had to do, His Lordship said, was to place itself to workingmen in the same position as the large brewer stood to the public-house-keeper,—lend them money to start these houses and then leave the management to them, merely stipulating that they should be conducted on strictly temperance principles. With this object in view, a committee, including the Earl of Shaftesbury, Canon Ellison, and two workingmen representatives, was appointed to take the preliminary steps towards forming the company. That something of the kind would be very effective here there is no doubt. The success of the numerous cafes started in this city since the fire, in which no liquor is sold at all, is sufficient evidence of it. Their business is immense as compared with that of restaurants where liquor is sold.

The Hon. E. O. Stanard, of St. Louis, has been making a speech in Congress on the National Railroad bill. He insists that the true measure of relief is not by railroads, but by the Mississippi River, and that the proper vocation of railroads is to haul produce to the river-landings, then to be sent by water to New Orleans, and round by the ocean to the Eastern States. He thus explained the purposes of Creation:

> Mr. Speaker, the Great Creator, who dug out the ocean and piled the mountains high in air, has spread out the most beautiful and extensive valley through the centre of our country that there is on the face of the earth, and the same broadened Providence has provided this valley with more than 12,000 miles of navigable rivers, to be as free to the people as the air they breathe, and as universal in blessings as the sunlight.

He explained that in this river there were a number of shallow places which had been overlooked at the time of the Creation, and suggested that Congress, by the liberal expenditure of money, should remedy these defects in the original execution of the plan of Providence. Mr. Stanard pointed out the several places where the hand of man, after visiting the Treasury, can revise the imperfect work of the Great Creator.

The famine in Bengal presents a grave problem for the English Government to deal with. In one district alone, which embraces only one-third of the famine-stricken province, 1,170,000 were reported to be starving on the 1st of March. To save these people would require 180,000 tons of rice, costing £1,250,000. The *Spectator* estimates that food for the whole province would cost £5,000,000, and the extra public works £5,000,000 more, or $50,000,000. The large towns of England refuse to do anything, upon the ground that it is the duty of the Government to provide relief. The Government, therefore, finds itself in a dilemma. It cannot leave the poor wretches to starve, as that would be inhuman; if it spends this large amount of money, it must increase taxation and be accused of extravagance. This is not an enviable position for a new Government. Meanwhile, between the question of humanity on the one hand and expense on the other, the people of Bengal are starving by thousands.

The Jacksonville *Sentinel* has some very wild writing on the subject of pork-packing in Chicago, urging the farmers not to send their hogs to this market to be turned into sour meat. One would suppose that sour meat was in the interest of the farmer, as having a tendency to raise the price of hogs not yet spoiled. It is true, we believe, that the bad meat sent out from Chicago has been confined mainly to shoulders, though it would seem from a pending suit in the Circuit Court that there have been some tainted hams sent to Salt Lake City. But, be the quantity more or less, the farmer is the last man to complain of any operation which tends to render the existing stock of meats unmerchantable. To him it makes no difference whether shoulders are spoiled in the curing, or sunk in Lake Michigan. Either process tends to raise the price of hogs. Neither process, however, is to be commended.

MASONIC.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 23.—There will be a grand convocation here to-morrow of the higher degrees of masonry. This meeting will last three days. Members are expected from all parts of the State. The Masonic to the thirty-third degree will be represented.

LAST NIGHT'S LECTURES.

Mr. Franklin McVeagh on American Politics.

His Idea of the Tendencies of Our Government.

Degradation of the Word "Politics."

"Eli Perkins" at Kingsbury Hall.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

Lecture by Franklin McVeagh Before the Christian Union.

Yesterday evening Mr. Franklin McVeagh lectured at No. 114 East Madison street, in the Christian Union course, on "American Politics." The attendance was very good. A full abstract of his remarks is given.

He began by saying that the majority of Americans believed they could understand politics quite well without study—by a sort of instinct peculiar to the American; but he had lost faith in this political second-sight, and found that what one gained by so-called self-government was not an intuition, but a responsibility; one did not become chiefly more gifted, but chiefly more bounden to study the politics of the nation.

POLITICS.

The word "politics" had two meanings—one of them new and degenerate. Politics, in its original, pure sense, referred to the genuine science and art of government. In America, in its usual acceptance, it suggested no science at all, but the art only of getting into office and keeping in. The adjective "political" was so tainted that it needed the respectable company of an unsuspected noun before it could be lifted into its former purity. We might still say political philosophy or political economy, and express a respectable idea; but, if we said political manager or political campaign, the inherited respectability of those words was lost in the mire of their associations.

The words "politics," "political," and "politician," in America, apart from their rare use, were, at their best, associated with the idea of mere partisanship; at their worst, they were related to a low-toned, demoralized, and demoralizing pursuit of office and its wretched spoils. This change of meaning was important, as a word did not take on a new meaning by caprice or chance. Its progressive meanings lay in strata, and these strata told a story of human nature, as the strata of earth told a story of physical nature.

THE FIRST OF TWO FACTS

suggested by the title of the lecture was that politics in our day, in America, had fallen from its high estate; in morals it was degenerate, in method unscientific, in tone uncultivated. No people could long be superior in culture or morals to their public life. They must either elevate a low-toned public life or sink gradually lower.

THE SECOND FACT

suggested by the title was next dwelt upon. The condition of our public life was not important simply because it tended to drag private life to its own level, for our Republican institutions and the grand interests of the nation were in the keeping of this public life. We were governed, therefore, through instrumentalities ill-befitting the high dignity and delicate interests of government. No apprehension was felt on this account. We gave ourselves no concern about the consequences of the present condition of our public life. There was a prevalent sentiment, amounting as nearly to belief as a sentiment could, that the American Republic was *sui generis*,—an exception among States; not merely that it was a new variety of government, but that it was new and exceptional in a sense that exempted it from the operations of the laws of historical politics. We believed that, in our Republic, we had found a panacea for political ills—that it was self-protecting. This alone could explain the apathy of the American people to the present state of affairs.

UNLIKE HER NEIGHBORS.

The lecturer next spoke of the sentiment that we were not like our neighbors. This sentiment included two conceptions: 1. That our political institutions were unlike those of other nations, being original. 2. That they were unlike, being stable and final. What was new in them was so overbalanced by what was old and familiar, that we could not call them new or original without very great misconception; and it was unwarrantable to build upon their assumed novelty a confidence in their exemption from ordinary political dangers. Nothing could be more relatively for the whole American people than the thorough and earnest knowledge that our political system was but one more added to the many variations of a few simple political ideas so much older than our Republic that they were in some instances older than written history itself.

THE STATE

embodied all our institutions; it was the basis of politics. The radical idea regarding it, always the same, was a distinct, wholly independent, and strictly unified political organism. America tried to substitute for it the idea of a confederation; but that experiement was not new. It had been tried and failed before. Today, the American Republic was really a State for the first time. A hundred years of development, climaxed with civil war, had put theories back into harmony with the great Aryan idea. He did not say the idea of a unified, independent, centralized State was an ultimate idea, but it was the best humanity had yet reached.

OLD, NOT NEW.

Republican government was not new, nor was free government. An Athenian would sooner have died than suffer the political slavery of American citizenship. The fundamental features of our political system we were not mainly original, but mainly like the other nations of our family; and we were repeating history with the variations common to all nations. Hence, when we saw other Governments changing before our eyes, and recalled the many splendid States that had passed away, was it wise for America to be either boastful or ignorant?

UNNECESSARILY UNSTABLE.

Our institutions might be stable and not final. But they had not been, were not, and could not, in their nature, be stable. They were organic, and it was the nature of an organism to develop. The lecturer then gave several instances of the instability of our institutions. At the beginning we were a loose confederation; now we were a State, with a marked tendency toward still greater centralization. It was the original theory of the Government to divide power among the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative branches. History had proved that there could be but one Supreme power in the State, and America was proving it for herself. One of the three co-ordinate powers had already been put out of the way, and the contest was practically left to the other two. The tendencies of the age were parliamentary, and Congress might become in America what Parliament was in England. The political power of the Supreme Court was gone; it could no more hold Congress or the President to the letter of the Constitution, than it could hold the wind by a legal process. The Executive and Legislative had on occasion stamped out, without apology, its independent political power. When its decisions displeased them, they overran it with new members who were known to have desired opinions. So imperious were the President and the Congress in their treatment of this co-ordinate, equal, and independent power, that they actually compelled it to eat its own words and publicly, scandalously, directly, and without disguise, reverse its own decision. Was not this the deathknell of the independent political power of the Court? The nation meekly accepted it, the larger part applauding. The nation did not take the pains to observe that an important theory of its boasted stable Constitution had probably then and there sunk out of sight.

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.

The contest between the Executive and the Legislative still went on. During the War the Executive gained a clear advantage, making rapid strides in power. No King nor Emperor in Europe had equal powers with our Republican President. Congress was almost distanced, but since 1865, had gained upon the adversary. Once the Executive was brought so low as to be a criminal before its bar. He was not convicted, but Congress established such canons, such rules for judgment, amid the wild applause of the people, that the conviction of a President had been made easy. The practice laid down the theory that an impeachment trial was a political and not a judicial procedure, thus opening wide the door for Congressional supremacy.

In view of such facts as these, could there be any pretense that our institutions were stable? Their seeming stability was but a trick of the imagination, made possible by the want of good political books and scattered statesmanship.

Slavery was another change, and if ever condemned whose might they were not, it unguided; and how should they be guided except by cultured statesmanship.

FINALITY OF OUR INSTITUTIONS.

The lecturer then asked if our institutions were final, and proceeded to answer the question. The political ideas upon which our Republic was based bound its logically to all that had gone before in the history of the Aryan race, and made that splendid history our own. The finality of political development was a perfectly wise government, in which the sense of duty should take the place of interest, as the controlling motive of public life. This had been the political dream of the world—the ideal; and nothing short of it could be final. It was not simply a fancy, this dream of a Government of the best—this pure aristocracy. Though the perfection of the idea could never be reached, the world was moving in its direction. Self-interest was the leading motive in politics now; but side by side with interest, duty was an actual motive. Duty was the leading political motive when the War came. An emergency was needed to give it control, but it was extant all the while. This, the seed of the ultimate motive of political conduct, was plainly in the heart of man to-day. Change would come. The world might go back a while, as the wave driven up by the advancing tide; but the next wave would come with an increased impetus, and even carry it a little further than it fell away.

A NEW CHAPTER.

He thought our political system was simply one more chapter in the Aryan history. The changes of political system that had occurred to others were possible with us. He trusted the American Republic would continue to be the most eminent and excellent product of Aryan political thought. The prime need of the nation was cultured statesmanship. To prove this the lecturer cited several of the present problems of American politics. He showed how essential a respect for the courts of the nation was for the nation's prosperity. He saw in the growing lack of respect for the courts of New York City a source of danger to the Republic. He asked: How shall the public and private moralities of the people be promoted with the gains and distinctions of office, low and high, Civil-service and all, open to every voter, while many of the best men were too eager in the pursuit of wealth to attend to practical politics. He thought

OUR PUBLIC LIFE

was itself a scandal, and wanted to know how the public men could help it. He asked now, in these days, when the individual had become important again, and was becoming more and more important as a factor in political problems, should the province of the individual and the province of the mass be best divided, the province of the unit from the province of the political aggregate. For instance, shall the Government meddle with the manufacturer through the tariff or with the money market through the currency, or be the individual pursue his business-life without either fearing or hoping the interference of Government? The province of the individual and of the mass was a tangled skein which nothing but patient and cultured statesmanship could bring out of disorder.

GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL.

The question of whether the Government should control railroads was singularly profound, because it involved the problem of the assimilation with the present political, commercial, and social system of a new fact in modern life, to-wit: Combination. The agitation by the farmer had only brought to the front none too soon a question most sadly needing attention, in which the farmer would sink out of sight, and the whole nation come in view. The modern idea

COMBINATION

was the synthetic result of that analytic modern idea Division of Labor. He thought it was unaccountable that the American people should be so reckless of their statesmanship. Every political philosopher or philosophical statesman here or in Europe knew that the question of cooperation, otherwise called corporation or combination, was the veriest problem ever proposed to statesmanship, and every child knew that the statesman confronted by the problem were, for the most part, destitute of the culture that would incline them to study it. The sublime and the ridiculous were met face to face. There were at least

THREE POSSIBLE ISSUES

to the question in the hand of a competent statesmanship, besides those issues that would signify the failure of the Republic. One was the limitation of the suffrage; another, the sufficient universal education of the people; the third, the weakening of the power of the vote to an extent that would transfer power to the few. Passing by the first two, the lecturer referred to the third issue, at the same time stating that he did not pretend to have a solution of the problem. There was, of course, no tendency to a limitation of the suffrage. The educating of the votary, competently, could only come round in the distant future, as long as the suffrage was extending. As to the weakening of the individual vote, he thought there were at present indications that the power of suffrage was weakening. What was true of any one voter was true of any part of the whole body of voters. We could conceive the diligent, independent voters in a hopeless minority, the rest being either dismed to voting, or voting under the fixed influence of certain leading men. Any one who had studied political economy knew that when a tendency set at work in politics it would probably work itself out to its logical issue. He asked, Was there a tendency in American politics toward the weakening of the individual vote? He thought that it was quite within the range of possibility that the phenomena observable all around us should grow into such a tendency. Again, he would state that an imperative need of the Republic was a

CULTURED STATESMANSHIP.

If it was not requisite to be a gentleman in order to be a ruler of free men, then it could not be of much use to be a gentleman at all. The culture needed in statesmanship was very wide. What proper limit was there to the appropriate culture of the profession of statesmanship? He thought the culture of a statesman should include a thorough acquaintance with history and its chronology, a large conception of what history meant, and where his own nation stood in the common field of history; a knowledge of political philosophy, and of political economy, of law, municipal and international. The statesman should also have a knowledge of political affairs before he was called, at any rate, to the highest executive positions in government. A man without this knowledge of affairs might, in rare instances, succeed as President or Cabinet member, but as a rule he would prove a failure. At the same time it must be remembered that the culture would not necessarily make a statesman, as politics was not an exact science, like mathematics, or an exact art, like brick-making. With rare exceptions America had no statesmen at all. Calling our public men politicians was an anomaly. It was not in the nature of a high-toned, free-hearted life should surround a permanent republic. The Republic was unquestionably

DRIFTING, DRIFTING, DRIFTING.

A republic, no more than a ship, could drift always without compass or rudder. In fine weather drifting was very well, but in rough weather the ship would be lost. The question was, Must the Republic continue to drift, or shall it be steered? The lecturer thought the world was getting ready for a distinctive political age. An age was drawing near favorable, devoted to political development. War was losing its iron grip. Individualism was getting its foothold secure. Physical and theological science would have had their distinctive day. Then politics and the science of society would occupy the field of an age. When that time came, the American Republic, which was to-day the best product of Aryan politics, might still be in its prime, and be then, as it was now, the political leader of the world.

"ELI PERKINS."

Lecture at Kingsbury Music Hall by M. B. Landon.

Mr. Eli Perkins—a humorist from New York—was introduced to a fair Chicago audience at Kingsbury Hall last evening, by Gen. Chetlain. The Hon. Thomas Hoyne also furnished the stage with his imposing presence. Gen Chetlain's speech was long and eulogistic.

Mr. Perkins came forward, from between an array of cartoons representing his limited family circle, blushing. He is a young man of light proportions, with a moustache, some hair in the right place on his head, and a claw-hammer coat. Also, he wore a white-choker, and his shirt-front looked like the side of a well-appointed polar bear.

Mr. Perkins would have been very homely, only that Nature gifted him with good features, and his family relations would have been extremely happy had his kindred all inherited his sweetness of disposition.

To attempt a report of Mr. Perkins' lecture would be to place that gentleman and the reporter at a disadvantage, especially the reporter. For eloquence be depended on oddity, and there was very little of both. Mr. Perkins—to an unprejudiced observer—belongs to the broken-winded style of orators; he accomplishes more by an affected hesitation than he ever could by direct assertion. In listening to him, the auditor feels in the position of a person who sees a hunter aiming at a deer, while the gun hangs fire. When the fire-arm finally consents to discharge itself, the threatened animal has got beyond danger. Mr. Perkins waits too long before he fires his shot, and when he does, the auditors too often find out that he operates with blank cartridge. Also that he does not scruple, on occasions, to use old material and send out poor jokes wrapped up in

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...The dance is limited in numbers, but gave

...three bare cords. His delivery reminds one of Billy Manning, and his heroics are more comic than his studied witticisms. Mr. Perkins is a very sharp writer, but, as an orator, he must be content with one middling good audience in every town. Bob Hart, of burnt-cork fame, could beat him all to nothing at his own game.

The effort of Mr. Perkins, who, after the fashion of Tom Nast and others, uses cartoons to illustrate his subject, was intended to be a hit at fashion and at the leading sentiment, or want of sentiment, in fashionable circles of "the day." He preserves the faults of all New York lecturers in supposing that Chicago can be amused by the local vices of a city which she casts herself out-Herod.

The Fifth avenue swell is a very poor creature beside our genuine Chicago poodle and jumping-jack. And, as for "Grecian bend," we can back our girls against those of Gotham any day in the year.

Mr. Perkins gives a moderately good caricature of Mr. John Wentworth, of Summit. He gave him the inevitable umbrella, which looked, however, like the lamp-post against which Mr. Wentworth is leaning, as represented in Chapin & Gore's art gallery, turned upside down. He made a few allusions to local places of note, such as the Douglas Monument, Riverside and the Court-House. The fire was also dragged in, but the Eastern gentleman ought to know that the story of Nero fiddling while Rome blazed is now—paradoxical as that may seem—compared with our bonfire. Chicago has supped full of that, and would wish that, for a change, visitors, especially those who talk in public, would try to forget it. On *that* subject wind has reached its limit and wit has run dry.

But, after all, Mr. Perkins made some hits, and did not utterly fail to attract. The first part of his efforts provoked a good crop of smiles,—the latter portion was not so attractive.

His country uncles and his city cousins were alike foreign to most Chicagoans, and, judging by general indications, his sallies fell, for the most part, on ears that failed to be amused. At all events, there has been a plethora of humor,—in the way of dilapidated eloquence and broken English,—and it is not to be wondered at that cultivated audiences are beginning to appreciate flashing rhetoric, and grammatical language.

Mr. Perkins is quite grammatical, but his humor is often painfully distorted, and his author is frequently distressed by an inability to laugh just at that point in the performance where the speaker gracefully pauses for a mark of cashiac-ory approval.

However, it must not be taken for granted that Mr. Perkins' lecture failed to amuse all the people present—there was considerable laughter at the outset of his performance, but it was quite evident that he did not feel at home with his audience. Perhaps he might do better if another opportunity were afforded him.

At the request of the audience the lecture will be repeated this evening in order that the friends of those who were pleased may have an opportunity of hearing Mr. Perkins.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

"A dramatic performance quite out of the ordinary range of stage productions" was the announcement and semi-prediction made in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday in reference to the forthcoming presentation of "The Woman in White" at McVicker's Monday evening, with Mr. Wyberd Reeve as *Count Fosco*. The announcement and the prediction were based, chiefly, upon the probabilities in the case, arising from the fact that the version of the play to be presented by Mr. Reeve was written expressly for him by Wilkie Collins, the author of the story, who not merely dramatized it, but, in many important particulars rewrote and reconstructed it. Given, then, a play from the pen of the greatest plot-writer of the century, and grounded upon the strongest of all his plots, together with an actor of tried ability and proved reputation upon the London boards, where he enacted the part of *Fosco* 300 consecutive nights,—and it was reasonable to anticipate something out of the common. It was an expectation not generally shared, for the attendance last night was quite small—absurdly so, in the face of the fact that dramatic performances of equal interest and merit are not frequently met with in Chicago or elsewhere. Our public is slow to accept a second-hand verdict upon the question of merit, and it will probably be discovered, for the first time, about Saturday night that one of the finest actors on the stage has appeared all the week in one of the most powerful and interesting dramas ever produced here. Those who have read "The Woman in White" need not be told what an intensity of interest attends the development of the story. The drama is no exception in this respect. It is put together by the same master-hand, whose capacity for culmination and climax amounts almost to genius in that direction. From the time the curtain rises, the motive and meaning of the plot are plainly declared, and the progress is uninterrupted and unmarred, as it would seem, by a single line or incident that could well be spared. At times the strain upon the auditor is something nearly painful in its intensity, and one finds himself forgetting that he is witnessing mere mimic scenes and events. This is peculiarly true of the scene between *Count Fosco* and *Walter Hartwright*, in the former's apartment, which is so strikingly effective in the hands of Mr. Reeve and Mr. O'Neil that the most hardened puppy-poser shudders with apprehension that the desperate and enraged Italian, pistol in hand, will actually carry out his threat to "scatter the sea clever brains just in front of the fireplace." It is difficult to believe, for the moment, that the frightful gleam of the eye and the nervous clutch of the weapon do not mean nuclear case of murder in the first degree. This is fine acting; not blood-and-thunder rant, and ferocious menace, but quiet, suppressed, terribly intense acting, of a school all too rare among actors who are esteemed great. Indeed, this subtle power, without the aid of ordinary stage clap-trap, is displayed throughout the piece by Mr. Reeve in a manner which stamps him a thorough artist in the art by which art is concealed. His first entrance is quiet, unpretending, and lacking the grand flourish in which the "star" usually claims the privilege of inculping, and it is not until we hear: "I'm Count Fosco," spoken so utterly unlike the traditional style of self-introduction, that we begin to recognize, in the portly figure, keen eye, dark skin, and slight foreign accent, one of the most contradictory and difficult characters that ever fell to an actor's lot to impersonate. Mr. Reeve has made a study of it, and he has mastered it to a degree of perfection which should secure for him unusual distinction as a fine artist. A pressure of time and space prevents a more extended notice of his remarkable performance of *Count Fosco*. Enough has been already said to indicate the character of the entertainment, and to inderse it in the strongest terms. Mr. Reeve's support by McVicker's company is really excellent throughout. Mrs. Allen, as *Marion Bulwombe*, gives a faithful and finished picture of that warm-hearted, courageous, energetic girl; Mrs. Stoneall and Mrs. Myers are both seen to good advantage, the former as *Madame Fosco* and the latter in the dual role of *Anne Catherick* and *Laura Fairlie*. Mr. Bock seldom does himself so much credit as in *Sir Percival Glyde*, and Mr. Seymour gives an admirable representation of *Prof. Pesco*. Mr. O'Neil, as *Walter Harthright*, is at his very best. The part brings out what is earnest and manly in him, and he fills its requirements well. Complete commendation can be passed upon the performance of "The Woman in White," with but one exception, and that a needless one—the wretched attempt at music made by the very poor orchestra. If people's ears must be tortured between acts, in mercy let Mr. McVicker procure a band-organ. It would be vastly more harmonious, and much less expensive.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mrs. James A. Oates and her comic opera company made their reappearance last evening in the well-worn opera of the "Grand Duchess of Geroldstein," revised to suit the American taste. The libertues that have been taken with the text in fact would warrant Offenbach in disowning this version entirely, though all the properties, such as the sabre and the outlandish garb of the conspirators, are carefully preserved. But this is to be expected, and not to be quarrelled with. Mrs. Oates' company must be popular to succeed, and popularity, especially where the voices must eke out their shortcomings with musical subterfuges, depends largely upon a plentiful interpolation of local gags, grins, and contortions.

The performance was very pleasing to the audience, and the performers were frequently encored. Mrs. Oates preserves well her sprightly manner, and manages her voice as artistically and effectively as ever, seeking to its aid with a falsetto kick and a fascinating smile whenever a sudden frost is embarrassment. Mr. Crane, who is given the character of *General Boum*, with the exception that he cut his best number, the "piff, poff, puff," sustained the character with great unction and with much of the French spirit. This cannot be said of Woodfield as *Prince Paul*, or of Drew as *Fritz*, both of these gentlemen failing in this respect, although their acting was very good indeed. In the second scene in the third act, they succeeded in bringing to the demands of their respective parts, but even in this, there was a suggestion of the wit to a ludicrous and outlandish extent, which was scarce without being especially funny.

The dance is limited in numbers, but gave the few things required of upon them in good time and fullness of tone. The orchestra needs a toning down, as it is much too loud for the nine voices, none of which are robust. Taken, altogether, however, the company will not fail to attract and please the audiences, and the season will be successful beyond a doubt. We would be glad if it could be impressed upon them that a higher form of art would be better appreciated in Chicago than that which they are accustomed, and probably find necessary, to give in the small towns they visit. This evening the operetta "The Flower Girl of Paris," will be given.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

The gorgeous spectacular and variety performance of "Undine" entered upon its third and final week last evening at Hooley's, with an attendance only slightly diminished, but enough so to indicate that a three-weeks' season was ample for all to see it who desired. All the specialties which have contributed to its success thus far are retained this week, with the addition of a new panorama by Matt Morgan, closing with a tableau representing "Immortality." The attendance at Hooley's is now just comfortably large, so that seats may be secured without submitting to the extortion of the speculator who has realized large profits by peddling tickets in the entrance.

THE ADELPHI.

The new features of the Adelphi performance, together with the deserved popularity of the reigning favorites, secured a crowded house last night. The entertainment is fully up to the previous standard of excellence, and the zeal and enterprise of Mr. Grover in his efforts to please are highly appreciated and well rewarded. The new-comers this week are all valuable acquisitions to the company. Miss Patti Rosa is a skilful and pretty clog-dancer, and Boyd and Scott introduce several novelties in the sour-and-dance line. Mr. O'Reardon is there with his always acceptable tumbleronicon performance, and Mr. Henry S. Page returns with his superb cornet solos. Then there are the DeGlornans and Lo-Lo, the Foy Sisters, the Rennemieberg Sisters, Billy Rice, and all the rest. The "Seven Sisters" concludes the entertainment.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

The Arlington, Cotton & Kemble Minstrels opened the week with a large and fine-looking audience, and a judiciously assorted programme of burnt cork specialties. A variety of songs and dances, sentimental, eccentric and acrobatic, is supplied by Walters and Mattison, Bobby Newcomb and John Gilbert; Billy Courtwright appears in his favorite act, "Any Wood to Saw" while "Barnum's Baby Elephant," and "The Watch Dog" are sufficiently funny for all purposes.

GLOBE THEATRE.

The Joe Brother's and Chas. Christe's Pantomime Troupe opened at the Globe last night to a full attendance. The "Will-o-the-Wisp," a pantomime new in this region, and well stocked with new tricks, mechanical effects and variety features, was presented, and will be continued during the week.

THE MASANIELLO SEASON.

The sale of seats for the performances of "Masaniello" by the Liederkranz will commence this morning at the Box Office of McVicker's Theatre, and from present indications there will be a rush. Those who wish good seats should therefore be on hand early. The performances commence next Monday and continue through the week except Friday evening.

THE OAKLAND CONCERT.

The programme for the concert at the Oakland Congregational Church, which takes place this evening, will be as follows:

PART I.

1. Piano Duet—Potpourri—"Barber of Seville".....Ollivier
Misses Kingsman and Howe.
2. Quartet—"The Wood Bird".....Abt
Choir.
3. Duet—"Cheerfulness".....Gumbert
Mrs. T. E. Stacey and Mrs. S. K. Upton.
4. Solo—"Watching at the Brookside".....Torrey
Mr. C. M. Smith.
5. Solo—"The Marriage of the Milkmaid".....Keller
Mrs. T. E. Stacey.
6. Quartet—"The Lark".....Mendelssohn
Choir.

PART II.

1. Piano Solo—Adagio from "Pathetic Sonata".....Beethoven
Miss Carrie Kingsman.
2. Duet—"Lost Proscribed".....Flotow
Mrs. S. K. Upton and Mr. Smith.
3. Solo—"Bright Beyond".....Howe
Mrs. S. K. Upton.
4. Trio—"Addio".....Curschmann
Mrs. Stacey, Mrs. Upton, and Mr. Smith.
5. Solo—"Down by the Sea".....
Mr. John Hubbard.
6. Quartette—"Alpine Echo".....
Choir.

FOREIGN.

ITALY.

ROME, March 23.—The King to-day received some 3,000 persons from all parts of the kingdom, who came to congratulate him on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession.

SIGNOR Visconti Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, presented to His Majesty an address from the American and English residents.

THE Pope has intimated that Archbishop Manning and nine other Archbishops will be created Cardinals at the next Consistory.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 23.—The Highlanders of the Ashantee war landed to-day at Portsmouth, and had an enthusiastic reception.

LONDON, March 23.—Ten thousand people witnessed the landing of the Highlanders at Portsmouth to-day. It is understood that the Queen has ordered an inspection in Hyde Park on Friday of all the troops of the expedition which have reached home.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, March 23.—French authorities conducted the Cure of Santa Cruz to the frontier.

[Herald Special.]

MADRID, March 23.—The Government contemplates the promotion of Gen. Burriel to the rank of Field-Marshal for eminent services rendered in Cuba.

The commission of Don Jose Concha, who has been appointed to succeed Captain-General Jovellar, is understood to embrace the Government of Porti Rico as well as Cuba.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 23.—In the Assembly to-day a protest was presented demanding the dissolution the Chamber. The protest is signed by MM. Gambetta, Ledru, Bailing, Chatlemal, Lacour, Peyrat, and Barodet.

RELIGIOUS.

The Storrs-Buddington Council to Consider the Affairs of Plymouth Church—Its Scope and Probable Character.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Congregational Council called by the Church of the Pilgrims (Dr. Storrs) and the Clinton Avenue Church (Dr. Buddington) to pass upon certain disputed points in the Church discipline, holds its organizing session to-morrow evening in the Clinton Avenue Church. Sympathizers with the action of the Plymouth Church hold it to be an "Ex parte Council;" and, if such, according to Congregational rules, Plymouth Church should be invited to a mutual council. The Storrs-Buddington party expect that the council will decide itself to be an "Advisory Council," and with such a council it is not customary to invite the impeached church to a mutual council. The party last named are united in declaring that the Council is not called to try Plymouth Church for its action in the case of Theodore Tilton, but that is in reality its object, and all who are acquainted with the subject, and are not members of the Storrs-Buddington party, so understand it. What sort of a Council the assemblage will decide that it is of course cannot be predicted. Letters have been received from the Rev. Theodore D. Woolsey, D.D., LL.D., and Dr. Bushnell, both of Hartford, saying that they cannot attend the Council. They had accepted the invitation, but circumstances will prevent their being present.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 23.—In his prayer before the sermon, yesterday morning, Henry Ward Beecher implored the blessing of God on the coming Council,—that they who joined in it might be taught of God, and that their deliberations might be conducive to harmony. "Although the Council is called to advise other churches," he said, "it is to advise them on matters that concern us. We have declined the invitation to send a committee there. It is, however, only the invitation of the two churches that we have declined. We entertain for the Council only feelings of the deepest respect and affection, and we trust that when it closes we shall feel the same respect and affection."

Dr. Porteous' New Church.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Rev. Dr. Porteous started his new church yesterday in the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, in Brooklyn. In his sermon, he said that he placed himself before the American public only as a plain man of common sense. He stood before them as a witness in the third act, they in the jury-box to the demeanor of their respective parts, but even in this, there was a suggestion of the wit to a ludicrous and outlandish extent, which was scarce without being especially funny.

LUMBERMEN'S RIOT.

Trouble Between Rival Boom Companies in Montcalm County, Mich.

Mill-Gates Forcibly Opened, and Several Dams Carried Away.

Troops En Route to the Scene of Disturbance.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., March 23.—Up to 9 o'clock only scattering dispatches have reached here concerning the trouble among the booming companies on Flat River in Montcalm County. The region is quite remote, and communication with it rather limited. Such telegrams and letters as have come do not give a very clear idea of the

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE

or the present situation. This spring a second boom company was organized on the Flat River, and the rivalry between it and the old one seems to be at the bottom of the present outbreak. The mill-owners also have refused to open their dams and let logs be run through them as usual. The result was, that the different parties took the law into their own hands, and the gates have been opened and the dams injured. These proceedings have been attended by quite a number of collisions between the different parties, and the arousing of great

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE LUMBERMEN,

of whom there are several hundred on the Flat River and its tributaries. Armed parties have stood guard over the threatened mills and dams; arrests have been made, excited crowds have gathered in Greenville, and a serious riot has been impending during the last two days. To-day it became evident that the situation was getting to be very serious, and although no actual bloodshed was yet reported, the Sheriff of Montcalm County concluded that the ordinary force would fail to keep the unruly crowd in awe, and he

TELEGRAPHED FOR AID

to the Governor at Lansing. The latter ordered the Light Guards of Grand Rapids to the scene of the trouble at once, and that organization left over the Grand Rapids & Indiana Road to Howard City this noon. No actual report of their arrival at Greenville has yet been received, but from the fact that no further appeals for aid have been received, it is concluded that the situation is quiet there.

[To the Associated Press.]

DETROIT, Mich., March 23.—Nothing definite has been received in regard to the disturbances among the Boom Companies' men at Gowan. The outbreak appears to have been caused by rivalry between the new Boom Company, organized this spring, and the old Company. The mill-owners refused to open their dams and let the logs be run through. The different Companies took the law in their own hands and opened the gates, and two dams are reported destroyed. There is much excitement among lumbermen, and there has been several collisions between different parties, reported to number several hundred. Armed parties have stood guard over the mills and dams. A serious riot has been impending for the last two days. The Grand Rapids Guards left Grand Rapids by special train this afternoon for the scene of the disturbance.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 23.—There is much excitement here. Rumors were received indirectly from Greenville, forty miles distant, of a serious riot at that place between loggers of the rival concerns. Wonderly & Co., of this city, are alleged to be the aggressors by their efforts to enforce their assumed rights of the monopoly of running logs

ON THE FLAT RIVER.

It is said there was a fight there last evening in which 600 men were engaged. The Grand Rapids Guards leave here for the scene of the disturbance this afternoon under orders from the Governor. Fifty-four privates of the Guards are under arms. Your correspondent accompanies them.

LATER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 23—12 m.—Your reporter went with the Grand Rapids Guards as far as the railroad junction at Ionia, where he gathered such accounts concerning the riot as made it appear that nothing further could be learned by proceeding to the scene of the disturbance at present. The military, however, went on and a military company from Detroit were expected to co-operate with them.

THE TROUBLE BEGAN

as long ago as Friday afternoon, when a gang of men belonging to the new booming company forcibly took possession of the dam at Raymond's, 5 miles above Greenville, on Flat River, and cut away the long chute of the old Booming company. The new company's responsible agents are the ground-men, Bryant & Cheney, who is the company in which Wonderly & Co., of this city, are largely interested, and probably control. On Saturday this same party

MARCHED UPON UNDERHILL'S DAM,

cut out all the gates, and destroyed his dam. Eighteen men of this gang were arrested that night on a warrant from a Justice of the Peace, and brought to Greenville, where they were lodged in jail till this morning (Monday), when they were released on bail. There was intense excitement yesterday among

THE LOG-RUNNERS

in that vicinity, who assembled at Greenville in great numbers. The party which threatened to rescue the prisoners was not so powerful as the party which was enraged at the acts of the new booming company, for which the prisoners acted. There was great apprehensions of a bloody fight during last night, but nothing of the sort occurred. This afternoon Underhill began rebuilding his dam, and the men of the contending parties

DID NOT SEEM DISPOSED TO FIGHT.

An extra force of civil officers was guarding the rebuilding of Underhill's dam, also the dams at Greenville, which had not been threatened up to 6 o'clock.

The Captain of the Grand Rapids Guards, in his order from the Adjutant-General, was directed to follow the same instructions he received regarding his action at the time of the threatened riot at Muskegon in September when the Guards camped at that city ten days.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Accidents At and Near Grand Rapids.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, March 23.—Marion T. Billings, wife of a well-known citizen here, fell down stairs this morning and broke her neck, expiring instantly.

Frank Decker accidently shot and killed Arthur Albee, in the adjoining town of Alpine, yesterday, while they were hunting together. Decker is 14 years old, and Albee was 20. The ball passed through his head.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Earnings of the Northwestern and St. Paul Roads—The St. Croix Land Grant—Working of the New Railroad Law in Wisconsin.

EARNINGS OF THE NORTHWESTERN ROAD.

The earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad for the first week in March are as follows: 1874, $216,775; 1873, $206,619; increase, $10,156 or 5 per cent.

EARNINGS OF THE ST. PAUL ROAD.

The earnings of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway for the first week in March were: 1874, $144,000; 1873, $100,273; increase, $43,727 or 43¾ per cent.

THE ST. CROIX LAND-GRANT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 23.—It is understood here that the dispatch from St. Paul announcing that the Directors of the North Wisconsin Railroad had met there, and accepted the St. Croix land-grant on the terms proposed by the last Legislature is incorrect. Without the action of these Directors and officers such action cannot be taken, and they are now in other parts of the country. There is no doubt, however, that the company will accept the grant, and proceed with the construction of the road as rapidly as possible.

THE WISCONSIN RAILROAD LAW.

The act regulating railroad tariffs and providing for Railroad Commissioners, passed by the last Legislature, which has just been published, is exciting lively interest, and some of the railroad companies say it is impossible to operate under it. There is a large number of applicants for the place of Commissioner under the law. It has been given out that Gov. Taylor will appoint one railroad-man, one Granger, and some fair, candid man who would do justice both to people and railroads. It is understood that the railroad interests have designated E. H. Rosebaud, of Milwaukee, as a man well versed in railroad management, with the expectation that he would accept; but it is stated that he declines. The Grangers have, it is said, designated J. H. Osbourn, their purchasing agent. There have been various rumors as to the other member of the Commission. Charles E. Bross, of this city, has been warmly urged, but there is a strong pressure now against the appointment of any Republican. Pat Clark's prospects have been considered good for a place. S. D. Carpenter, nicknamed "Pump," thought he had assurances making his calling and election sure, but is now without hope. Gov. Taylor has a month to consider on these appointments.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 23.—The Northern Pacific Company, on the opening of the Missouri, puts on a daily line of boats from Bismarck to Carroll, a new town at the mouth of the Musclesheil River, there connecting with a stage and wagon line to Helena. The Company expect to reopen the Dakota Division April 1, and to commence billing freight and ticketing passengers to and from Helena about May 1. It has already contracted for a large amount of Eastern-bound freight from Helena.

CRIME.

Particulars of the Encounter with the Gads' Hill Robbers.

Report of the Evidence Before the Coroner's Jury.

Other Criminal Matters.

The St. Clair County (Mo.) Massacre.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 23.—The following is the evidence before the Coroner's jury of St. Clair County, on the bodies of John Younger and Ed Daniel:

W. J. Allen, being duly sworn, testified as follows: Yesterday about half-past 2 o'clock, the 17th of March, 1874, E. B. Daniel and myself were riding along the road from Roscoe to Chalk Level, which road runs past the house of one Theodrick Snuffer, and when about one-half mile from the residence of said Snuffer, and about three miles from the Town of Roscoe, in St. Clair County, Daniels and myself were riding side by side, and Wright a short distance ahead of us, some noise behind us attracted our attention. We looked back and saw two men on horseback coming toward us, and one was

ARMED WITH A DOUBLE-BARRELED SHOT-GUN,

the other with revolvers. Don't know if the other had a shot-gun or not. The one who had the shot-gun cocked both barrels and ordered us to halt. Wright drew his pistol and put spurs to his horse and rode off. They ordered him to halt, and shot at him and shot off his hat, but he kept on riding. Daniels and myself stopped. They rode up to us and ordered us to

TAKE OFF OUR PISTOLS,

and drop them in the road, the one with the gun covering me all the time with the weapon. We dropped our pistols on the ground, and one of the men told the other to follow Wright and bring him back, but he refused to go, saying he would stay with him. One of the men then picked up the revolvers we had dropped, and, looking at them, remarked that they were d—d fine pistols, and we must make them a present of them. One of them asked me where we came from, and I said from Osceola. He then wanted to know what we were doing in this part of the country. I replied,

"I RAMBLING AROUND."

One of them said: "You were up here one day before." I replied that we were not. He then said we had been at the Springs. I replied we had been at the Springs, but had not been inquiring for them; that we did not know them, and they said detectives had been up here hunting for them all the time, and they were going to stop. Daniels then said, "I am no detective. I can show you who I am, and where I belong," and one of them said he knew him, and then turned to me and said, "What in h—l are you riding around here with all

THEM PISTOLS

on for?" I said: "Good God! Is not every man wearing them that is traveling, and have I not as much right to wear them as any one else?" The one that had the shot-gun laid hold on the young man and said, "We don't want any of that," and then lowered the gun and cocked it in a threatening manner. Then Daniels had some talk with them, and one of them got off his horse and picked up the pistols. Two of them were mine and one was Daniels'. The one mounted had the gun drawn on me. As I concluded that he

INTENDED TO KILL US,

I reached my hand behind me, and drew a No. 2 Smith & Wesson pistol, and cocked and fired at the one on horseback. My horse frightened at the report of the pistol, and turned and ran. I heard two shots, and my left arm fell. I had no control over my horse; he jumped into the bushes, and the trees checked his speed. I tried to get hold of the rein with my right hand to bring him into the road. One of the men rode by me and

FIRED TWO SHOTS AT ME,

one of which took effect in my left side. I lost all control of my horse, and he turned into the bush, and a small tree struck me, and knocked me out of the saddle. I then got up and staggered across the road and lay down until I was found. No one else was present.

TESTIMONY OF THEODRICK SNUFFER.

The man known as Theodrick Snuffer testified as follows: "Two men came to my house and inquired the way to Mrs. Sims'. The third man came along and overtook them. The two Youngers, John and James, after they had passed, followed them. I saw James Younger after the fight. He told me that John Younger was dead; that they had killed one of the men, and that one other had been wounded and got away; that they had wounded Allen; that Allen had a pistol secreted and fired the first shot.

The Prevalence of Crime in Missouri Considered by the State Legislature.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 23.—A big sensation was produced at the State Capitol to-day by a message from the Governor, growing out of the recent battle of the Younger brothers with Pinkerton's Chicago detectives. The document was listened to in both Houses with rapt attention. In the Senate, a very interesting debate sprung up on the motion to print made by Hardin, a prominent Democratic candidate for Governor this fall. It is doubted whether the message should be made public at all on account of the bad order in which it would place the law-making power and the police of the State. Senator Strother reminded Mr. Hardin that the disgraceful condition of affairs in Missouri at the present moment was not to be laid at the doors of this Legislature alone, but was a heritage from former General Assemblies. The motion to print was laid on the table, all the Democrats voting affirmatively. Immediately after the action, Senator Essex introduced a bill to provide for

A STATE SECRET SERVICE

for the arrest of villains. It authorizes the Governor to organize and call into service a secret force such as he may deem actually necessary for the purpose of arresting any band of highway robbers, marauders, or any member thereof, the costs and expenses to be defrayed by the State. The bill gives the officers power and authority within the State the same as Sheriffs in counties.

Crime in LaSalle County.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., March 23.—On Friday last, City Marshal Malloy, of Peru, arrested Bertrand Herman, at Burlington, Ia., charged with having sold a mortgaged team of horses and wagon, in Hall Township, in this county, and on Saturday, under authority of a requisition from the Governor, took him to Ottawa to await trial; and to-day he escorted to the same place, for the same purpose, Charles Kinney, charged with having broken open and robbed a trunk belonging to James Lynch of, $36, at the house of Adam Dutton, a farmer of the Township of Pennsylvania.

An Alleged Swindler in the Live-Stock Line.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA, Ind., March 23.—The farmers of Adams and Mercer Counties are said to have been victimized to the amount of about $25,000 by D. T. Spriggs, who claimed to be a heavy stockshipper from Celina, O. He is said to have bought sixteen cars of hogs and seven cars of cattle, and disposed of the same in an Eastern market, and absconded. No clue to his whereabouts can be found.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., March 23.—Georgie and Jasper Cutler, belonging to a gang of counterfeiters at Monticello, Ind., were arrested to-day, and sent to Indianapolis. Old spoons and metal were found concealed in banks at Cutler's house. Their principal business was imitating 5-cent nickels.

Murder in Jersey City.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Charles Akron was found dead this morning in a ravine at Jersey City. It is supposed that he was murdered. He was playing cards until late this morning in a neighboring saloon, and is said to have quarreled with one of the party.

An Insane Patient Beaten to Death.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—Justus W. Acuff, an insane patient at Kirkbridge's Hospital, while in the yard with the other patients on Thursday last, wanted them to box with him. His companions all fell upon him and beat him to death.

Three Years in the State Prison.

BUFFALO, March 23.—John Orcher, street-contractor, convicted last week of perjury, in swearing to accounts for work on sewers that was never performed, was sentenced this afternoon to three years in the State Prison.

BALD MOUNTAIN.

Startling Sounds Heard Issuing Therefrom—Alarm of the People Living in the Neighborhood—The Strange Noises Thought to Forbode the End of the World.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 20.—For the last twenty days the greatest excitement has prevailed for a distance of 25 miles around and in the vicinity of Bald Bountain.

This mountain is situated between Crooked Creek, in McDowell County, and Broad River, the mountain also extending into Rutherford County. That portion of the range within McDowell County is generally called Stone Mountain. The first signs of alarm in this locality were witnessed on the 10th of February. This consisted in what the people call a "terrific lumbering," the earth seemed to quiver to a frightful extent. Some parties describe it as terrible thunder gradually dying away in the distance, others as the roaring of heavy artillery in the distance. On the 12th of February two gentlemen on the highest point of Bald Mountain, known as Harris View, which is said to be next to Mount Mitchell in height, heard this strange noise. One of them says it first reminded him of the falling of heavy timber, and presented a combination of sounds and impressions. Parties living on the mountain-sides and at the base heard the same noise. All think that the noise was in the mountain. One man says when he was on one side of the mountain the terrible noise was in the direction of the mountain and when on the opposite side the same indications were observed. All feel satisfied that the noise proceeded alone from this mountain. But on the 20th of February the noise had reached such a point as to be perfectly terrible. Among the persons living on this mountain are Mr. Camp, Johnston Elliott, Noah Elliott, Widow Nanny, George Mor an, James Gilbert, and others. From the statements of all these parties, and of perhaps fifty others, the mountain was actually shaking. The moving was as if the entire mountain was giving way. The table-ware and the furniture in the house all rocked and jolted with frightful force. It is said that the cattle have become alarmed, and have wandered from their usual range. Such was the alarm that, at about 12 o'clock on the night of the 26d ultimo, the people for miles around began to assemble at the house of a Mr. Camp. Camp having gone to the wood-pile for wood, became so alarmed that he fell upon his knees and began to pray aloud. Very soon the terrible quaking of the mountain was such that the great crowd assembled was engaged in prayer. At daybreak

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, March 23.

The quotation of money at 8 per cent for sixty or ninety day loans, in this column for a week past, seems to trouble a good many borrowers, who say they cannot get it at that, and also a good many bankers, who say they won't lend it at that. The quotation, however, is correct, and as we get it from bankers and money-lenders themselves, there is no reason for questioning it. We do not care to specify the names of banks and other lenders that offer money at this rate, because that would send them a good many borrowers who could not furnish the requisite security or make paper that the banks would consider first-class. It would thus place the banks in the uncomfortable position of having to refuse loans to men who fancy that their credit is A No. 1, while the banks may think differently. The fact, however, is beyond question that on such collateral as horse railway stocks, bank stocks, gas company stock, and a good many similar local securities, money is to be had at 8 per cent for sixty or ninety days, or even six months. There are also a good many merchants who could borrow at 8 per cent on their own paper if they cared to make it. This at least establishes the standard market price of money. The payment of any higher rate than this must be due to other causes than the deficiency of the supply of money. The banks in this city have been in the habit of charging all regular customers a uniform rate of 10 per cent for accommodations at all seasons of the year, and say that because they loan to them at 10 per cent when the rate in the open market is much higher than that, they are now entitled to charge them 10 per cent when the rate in the open market is only 8 per cent. We claim, therefore, that the rate charged by banks to these regular customers does not indicate the condition of the money market. If it did it would prove that the supply of the money was always the same, which would be evidently incorrect. It is useless for any one to deny the fact that there is an unusual amount of loanable funds in the market which the owners are willing to lend at 8 per cent if they can get *satisfactory security*. This seems to be the great point now. This requirement of unquestionable security shows some lack of confidence yet as the lingering effects of the panic. The proof that these effects are passing away is in the fact that capitalists offer their money so freely at low rates of interest on the best security. As confidence is still further restored, it will extend to other securities, and as the prospect of active and profitable trade becomes more promising, the paper of more manufacturers, merchants, and real-estate owners will be considered good because the prospect of their being able to pay promptly will be better.

New York exchange sold at 25c per $1,000 premium to-day.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Much unfavorable comment is made on the nonsensical policy of the Comptroller of the Currency in calling for a statement of the condition of the banks on the 26th of February. By the time the statements are published, more than a month will have elapsed from the date to which they refer, and the statement will be almost as valueless, as far as the current condition of the banks is concerned, as one made last year. Just now, while Congress is discussing the currency question, it would have been important to show the great increase during the last month in loanable funds and of deposits in the banks.

What the object of the Comptroller is in specifying a day so far past is difficult to imagine. There is certainly nothing that can be accomplished by it that would not be better accomplished by specifying a later day.

WHAT WILL CONGRESS DO?

The revival of the currency discussion in Congress to-day with the general understanding that there will be an earnest endeavor both in the Senate and the House to bring the question to some final conclusion, will arouse and concentrate public attention on the matter more than ever, and therefore make it more necessary than ever that it should be settled before business will be relieved from the present incubus of doubt.

In view of the bills that have been before both Houses in the last two months, and the recent private expression of opinions by prominent Congressmen, it seems probable that the net result of the whole currency discussion this winter will be that the $44,000,000 so-called "reserve," or at least the $26,000,000 of it now out, will be authorized, and that banking will be made free, with the proviso that greenbacks shall be retired in some ratio between 50 and 100 per cent of the additional bank circulation issued.

The reasons for this belief are, that the Senate Finance Committee have already made some concession to the greenback inflationists, in preparing a bill to establish the limit of greenbacks at the amount now outstanding, viz.: $382,000,000. The House of Representatives, however, is thought to be so strongly in favor of the authorization of the whole $44,000,000 that a struggle to bring the Senate to their views in that respect is probable. It is not at all likely that the issue of the remaining $18,000,000 of greenbacks (of the $44,000,000) in payment for bonds purchased would have any important immediate effect on the value of the currency. The inflation would not be large enough to cause much advance in the price of gold, and, in that view of the case, the victory of the greenback inflationists would be barren of the results they started out to accomplish. Nevertheless, the issue of more Government demand notes, to pay out at a heavy discount for bonds, and thus cause an increase of the National debt when the rapid recuperation of the revenue shows there is no excuse for it, is bad in principle.

THE PROSPECT FOR FREE BANKING.

Some months ago, the Banking and Currency Committee of the House reported a bill providing for free banking. Mr. Sherman, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, also introduced, some time ago, a bill for the same purpose, coupled with a plan for a partial resumption of specie payments. There is reason to hope that so sensible a measure as free banking may yet be passed, notwithstanding all the ridiculous and contradictory objections that have been urged against it by both the contractionists and inflationists. Free banking, coupled with a provision for the retirement of greenbacks in the ratio of 50 per cent of the increase of bank-notes, would not only furnish a flexible volume of currency and thus overcome one of the great objections to our present currency, but by the gradual retirement of greenbacks, it would appreciate their value and consequently also the value of the National-Bank currency, and so cause progress toward specie payments without any contraction of the aggregate volume of currency. There are, of course, those who will argue that free banking on this basis would increase the aggregate volume of the currency, and so cause a depreciation of its value, but their whole line of argument is based on the fallacy that the present depreciation of the currency is due to an excessive volume of it, whereas more correct thinking would show them that the present depreciation is only the effect of doubts about the disposition of the Government to redeem. If the Government would devote the surplus revenue, whenever it has any, to the redemption of the greenbacks at par in gold, instead of going into the market to buy greenbacks at a discount (by the sale of gold) they would soon rise to nearly par in gold, no matter how many National-Bank notes were being issued under a free banking law. Consideration of this proposition must convince any unprejudiced mind that it is possible to increase the aggregate volume of currency by free-bank issues, without depreciating the value of the currency.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows, this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	119¾	120¼
United States 5-20s of '62	116¾	117¼
United States 5-20s of '64	118¾	119¼
United States 5-20s of '65	119¾	120¼
United States 5-20s of '65—January and July	118¾	119
United States 5-20s of '67—January and July	119¼	119¾
United States 5-20s of '68—January and July	119	119¾
10-40s ex int	114¼	114¾
United States 5s (new issue)	114¼	114¾
United States currency 6s	116¾	117
Gold (full weight)	111¼	111¾
Gold coupons	111¼	111¾
Gold exchange	111¼	111¾
Sterling	$4.85@4.88	
Chicago City 7s	98 & int.	99¼ & int.
Cook County 7s	98 & int.	99¼ & int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds		96@97½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Money easy at 3@4c. Customs receipts, $377,000.

Sterling steady at $4.84½ for 60 days, and $4.87½ for sight.

Gold closed at 111¾, the highest point of the day. Carrying rates 4 to flat.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $62,000.

Clearings, $33,000,000.

State bonds quiet and nominal.

Governments, steady.

Stocks opened quiet and steady, and soon declined ½ to 1 per cent. The market was irregular until the last hour of business, when in response to dispatches from Washington looking to inflation there was a general improvement in prices, closing at the highest point of the day. The leading features were Western Union, Lake Shore, Wabash, Northwestern common, Rock Island, New York Central, and Union Pacific. The principal transactions were confined to the three first named. The sales between 10 and 2 o'clock were 140,000 shares.

Sterling exchange, $4.85.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120	Coupons, '67	119¾
Coupons, '62	117¼	Coupons, '68	119¾
Coupons, '64	119¼	10-40s	109
Coupons, '65	120¼	New 5s	114¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	118¾	Currency 6s	116¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94	Virginias, old	33
Tennessees, old	90	North Carolinas, old	28½
Tennessees, new	89	North Carolinas, new	21½
Virginias, new	35		

STOCKS.

Canton	76	St. Paul pfd	68
Western Union	77¾	Wabash	46¾
Quicksilver	31¼	Wabash pfd	71
Adams Express	97¾	Fort Wayne	94¾
Wells Fargo	75	Terre Haute	11
American Express	63¾	Terre Haute pfd	30
United States Ex.	71	Chicago & A., ex. div.	103
Pacific Mail	44¾	C. & A. pfd, ex. div.	107
New York C.	100⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	33
Erie	42¾	Cleve., Cin. & Col.	75¾
Erie pfd	69¾	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	109
Harlem	129	Lake Shore	77¾
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	30¾
Michigan Central	84¾	Illinois Central	104
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	93¾	Union Pacific stock	34
Northwestern	54¾	Union Pacific bonds	83¾
Northwestern pfd	71¾	Central Pacific bonds	93⅞
Rock Island	105	Del., Lack. & Western	108¾
New Jersey Central	105	Boston, Hart. & Erie	1¾
St. Paul	42¾		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, March 23:

CITY PROPERTY.

Fullerton av, 74 ft e of Hugh st, n f, 25x120 ft, dated Feb. 11; consideration, $850.

Plum st, 336 ft w of Loomis st, n f, 24x111¼ ft, with buildings, dated March 23; consideration, $2,800.

Archer av, 100 ft s w of Thirty-third st, n w f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 13; consideration, $900.

South Dearborn st, 128 ft s of Thirty-second st, w f, 25x110 ft, dated Nov. 19, 1873; consideration, $2,300.

Undivided 2-3 of Lots 8 to 11 and 18 19 in Block 33, and of Lots 1 to 70 in Block 34, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated March 2; consideration, $13,000.

Blue Island av, n e cor of Dobyns st, n w f, triangle of 35 4-10x53¼x33 ft, dated March 21; consideration, $2,000.

Coolidge st, 283 ft w of Waller st, s f, triangle of 42¾x78¼x63 6-10 ft, dated March 21; consideration, $2,000.

The premises No 17 South May st, dated March 6; consideration, $8,250.

The premises No 279¼ Park av, dated Jan 17; consideration, $7,000.

The premises No 279¼ Park av, dated Jan 19; consideration, $8,000.

Ohio st, s w cor of State st, n f, 40x70 ft, dated Jan 2; consideration, $4,500.

Emerald st, 181 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 25x124¾ ft, dated March 16; consideration $1,826.

Millard av, 250 ft s of Twenty-fifth st, e f, 50x124 9-10 ft, dated March 20; consideration, $1,500.

The premises No. 136 Schiller st, dated March 9; consideration, $4,000.

Peoria st, 100 ft n of Jackson st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Aug. 1, 1872; consideration, $10,000.

Elk Grove st, 192 ft n of North av, w f, 48x121 ft, dated March 20; consideration, $588.

Keenon st, 258 ft e of Ridgeville road, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $715.

Auburn st, 127¾ ft n of Cayuga st, w f, 25x130 ft, dated March 30; consideration, $300.

Shober st, 371 ft n of North av, e f, 25x124¾ ft, dated March 23; consideration, $715.

Coolidge st, 192 ft w of Wood st, n f, 48x125 ft, dated March 11; consideration, $1,600.

Halsted st, 73¾ ft n of Twenty-first st, e f, 24¾x100 ft, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $4,100.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 3 and 47, in Block 11, of Lill et al. Blocks 11 and 12, in Sec. 29, 40, 14, dated Nov. 1, 1873; consideration, $1,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 43 and 44, in Block 1, of n ½ n w ¼ s w ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $800.

Lot 4, in Block 9, Town of Hyde Park, dated March 13; consideration, $2,200.

Lot 9, in Senechalle's part of n e ¼ Sec. 4, 71, 14, dated March 23; consideration, $650.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, March 23.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1874.	RECEIPTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1874.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.
Flour, brls	11,974	11,009	9,615	9,731
Wheat, bu	63,820	37,670	31,026	19,804
Corn, bu	45,515	81,970	19,592	8,194
Oats, bu	30,970	45,580	27,764	25,271
Rye, bu	3,189	1,847	3,660	347
Barley, bu	7,390	8,445	4,095	14,307
Grass seed, lbs	184,490	104,940	231,845	207,806
Flax seed, lbs	53,570	48,830	21,060	
Broom corn, lbs	27,670	27,600	42,000	9,330
Cured meats, lbs	99,603	461,290	1329,832	1434,490
Beef, brls		27	205	140
Pork, brls	127	61	228	350
Lard, lbs	18,558	80,960	489,742	18,000
Tallow, lbs	21,620	39,230		19,600
Butter, lbs	49,426	42,570	23,135	21,500
Dressed hogs, No	104	64		
Live hogs, No	4,278	5,088	6,320	1,703
Cattle, No	828	1,164	1,682	1,453
Sheep, No	747	221	1,516	547
Hides, lbs	149,473	73,332	88,158	129,216
Highwines, brls	281	250	705	653
Wool, lbs	4,850	51,500	1,200	6,300
Potatoes, bu	3,428	5,186	1,087	290
Lumber, No. ft	279,000	441,000	1816,800	1544,000
Shingles, No	1820,000	2240,000	1183,000	1574,000
Lath, No		25,000	33,000	5,000
Salt, brls	90		1,317	853

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 5,237 bu wheat; 14,412 bu corn; 3,854 bu oats; 2,108 bu rye; 415 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 71 cars wheat; 75 cars corn; 5 cars oats; 1 car rye; 5 cars barley. Total, 157 cars, or 59,000 bu.

There are some signs of a pressure being brought to bear on the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to change the rules for the grading of corn so as to pass a greater proportion of the new crop as No. 2 than would otherwise be inspected into that grade. Such a change would be made entirely in the interest of the speculative class who are on the short side, and would be unjust to the holders of all the old corn here or to come here, by depreciating its selling value to the new level. Beyond that it would be of no benefit to any one. The mere calling of a lot of corn No. 2, when it is no better than what is now passed into the rejected bins, would not make it sell for one iota more for consumptive purposes; besides which there would be more danger of heating in store, because it would be kept here all the longer to speculate on. The rules for the inspection of corn should not be tampered with this year, at least, when the indications are that a much larger proportion of our receipts will grow hot than is usual. The trade certainly does not want a repetition of the hot corn experiences of last summer; and the surest way of filling the trade is to grade down so that parties in the East who want to buy sound corn cannot depend upon being able to do so unless they purchase by sample.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were generally quiet to-day, with few important changes from the price list of Saturday. The receipts were light, and the existence of a fair shipping movement was apparent from an inspection of the morning's bulletin, though but little produce seems now to be bought for the purpose of moving it forward.

There was a moderate demand for domestic and foreign dry goods at comparatively steady prices. Groceries met with a good inquiry at about previous quotations, most lines being steadily held. In the dried fruit market the situation was unchanged, trade continuing slack with prices favoring buyers. Fish were active and firm. Canned fruits were distributed to a fair aggregate at very full prices. No new features were noticeable in the butter market. Stocks now show a steady augmentation, and prices, under a diminished demand, are weak and declining. Bagging remains quiet, and was steady at Saturday's quotations, or at 34c for Stark, 32c for Lewiston, 30c for Amoskeag, and at 29c for American. Coal was inactive, and most descriptions could be bought at a concession from the quoted prices. Wood, also, was dull and weak. Leather, pig iron, paints, tobacco, and paper stock were unchanged.

In the aggregate a fairly active trade was reported at the lumber yards, prices ruling steady for all grades. Shingles were in good shipping demand and steady at $3.25 in cars, while choice brands brought a shilling above this quotation. Two cargoes arrived at the sale docks this morning, and more are expected during the week, though it is not probable that the receipts will be at all liberal before next month. The mills are not yet running, and many vessel owners are not disposed to send out their vessels before the 1st of April, as they cannot obtain insurance. The few cargoes which have arrived have sold readily to city dealers at fair prices. A cargo of common mixed brought $11.50 this morning. The local demand for building materials continues fair, and the market is tolerably steady, and very fair for common brick, owing to the small supply; metals and other hardware were moderately active, the orders coming mostly from the interior, and prices were unchanged. The offerings of wool are light, but sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade, which is entirely from Western mills, and only for small lots. Hops and broom corn were quiet and without new features. The demand for hay is chiefly restricted to what is daily required for city consumption. Prices are not strong, but without quotable change. Seeds were less active, but most descriptions were steadier, owing to smaller offerings. Heavy hides were salable at full prices, but light, green-cured were slow and suffered a reduction of ½c. Green fruits were quiet. Strawberries from New Orleans sold at $1 per quart. Potatoes were unchanged. Poultry was quiet, but steady, at Saturday's prices. Eggs advanced.

Highwines were quite and unchanged from Saturday, with sales of 130 brls at 92c per gallon. The markets closed firm at that figure when the latest advices from New York and Cincinnati quoted those markets as stronger.

Lake freights were inactive and dull, owing to the receipt of advices from Detroit to the effect that the weather is very cold at the Straits and the Sault Ste. Marie, with less promising prospects for the opening of the season of navigation.

Provisions were quiet and unchanged. The receipts of live hogs were larger, causing a decline in prices to the extent of about 12½c per 100 lbs, and this made buyers of product less anxious to take hold, while there were none anxious to sell at a shade below the full prices current at the close of last week. Hence the general attitude was one of stand-off-ative-ness, on the basis established on Saturday. Mess pork was in moderate request for cash and April delivery. Lard was inactive during the entire session, the transactions reported being made before 10 o'clock. Meats were quiet, but there were several orders on the floor for small lots at a shade below asking prices. The market closed steady at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $14.55@14.60; do seller April, $14.62½@14.65; do seller May, $14.92½@14.95; do seller June, $15.20@15.22½; prime mess pork, $12.50@12.75; extra prime do, $11.25@11.50. Lard, cash or seller March, $8.90@8.92½; do seller April, $8.92½@8.95; do seller May, $9.10@9.12½; do seller June, $9.25@9.30. Sweet-pickled hams, 9@10½c; dry salted meats, loose, at 5¾@5⅞c for shoulders, 7⅜@7½c for Cumberlands, 8@8¼c for long clear, 7⅞@8c for short ribs, 8¼@8⅜c for short clear; the same boxed at ¼c per lb above these prices. Meats for April delivery a shade higher, and for May ⅛@⅜c higher, than cash prices. Bacon meats, 6¾c for shoulders, 8¾@9c for short ribs, 9¼@9⅜c for short clear, all packed in hhds; the same loose, ½c lower. Bacon hams, 11½@13c. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 6¾c; grease quotable at 4¾@7c. Sales were reported of 65 brls mess pork, at $14.60; 100 brls do at $14.55; 2,000 brls do, seller April, at $14.65; 60 brls clear pork at $15.75 cash; 750 tcs lard, seller May, at $9.10; 100 tcs sweet-pickled hams (20 lbs) at 9c; 200,000 lbs shoulders, seller April, at 5¾c in settlement; 200,000 lbs do, seller May, at 5¾c do; 10,000 lbs bacon hams, canvassed and packed, at 13c; 6,000 lbs do at 12c; 3,000 lbs breakfast bacon at 12c packed.

Flour was very dull, and nominally unchanged, though the fact that nearly all the sales are reported on p. t., indicates that holders were willing to shade asking quotations. Buyers were not willing to pay more than $5.50 for good brands of spring extras, and very little could be sold at over that figure. Bran was plenty and dull. Sales were reported of 50 brls spring extras at $6.00; 625 brls do on private terms; 200 brls superfine at $4.30; 50 brls rye at $5.15; 65 brls do at $5.00; 25 brls do at $4.90. Total, 1,015 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $18.00; 10 tons do at $17.50 on track; 10 tons at $18.00 delivered. The following were the asking quotations at the close:

Fair to good white winters	$7.00	@	8.00
Choice do	8.50	@	9.25
Red winters	6.75	@	7.50
Choice spring extras	5.50	@	6.00
Medium to good do	5.00	@	5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	5.75	@	6.75
Patent do	8.00	@	11.50
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.75	@	4.25
Common do	3.00	@	3.50
Rye flour	4.75	@	5.00
Buckwheat do	6.00	@	7.50
Bran	17.50	@	18.00

Wheat was rather less active, though with a fair business doing, at an average decline of ½c from Saturday. Private advices quoted a rather severe decline in the British markets (6d in Liverpool), which was undoubtedly due to the falling off in ocean freights at the close of last week. New York was subsequently reported stronger, for the same reason; the simple fact, so hard to be comprehended by many operators, being that the two sides of the Atlantic have been brought close together, in a pecuniary sense, by the reduction in the cost of ocean carriage. There was very little doing in cash lots, but the light receipts kept the market steady, and speculative buying was stimulated by the fact that Milwaukee is some 1@4½c above Chicago. It is popularly believed that the wheat there is mostly held by "the Grangers," and that more than the usual proportion of that here is also held on country account. The question of prices from now till the 1st of April will turn far more upon the ability of the holders to carry it, than on the tone of the foreign markets. The Winona *Republican* of Saturday last calls attention to a circular issued by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, the intent of which is to make wheat-holders ship it forward sooner than they would otherwise do. If the edict be obeyed, then we must expect a large increase in our receipts before the opening of navigation. Seller April opened this morning at $1.18, advanced to $1.18¾, declined to $1.17¾, and closed firmer at $1.18¼. Seller May sold at $1.22¾@1.23¼, closing at $1.23. Regular No. 2 spring closed at $1.17¾, and receipts dated since the 17th, at $1.18¾. Northwestern receipts of do commanded a premium of ¼@⅜c. No. 1 spring closed at $1.24¼, and No. 3 do at $1.15, both on 2c storage. Rejected do was nominal at $1.09. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.24¼; 400 bu do at $1.24¼; 800 bu do at $1.24; 400 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.19¼; 400 bu do at $1.19; 400 bu do at $1.18¾; 1,200 bu do (winter receipts) at $1.18; 3,600 bu No. 2 spring, strictly fresh, at $1.18¾; 6,400 bu do at $1.18⅝; 2,800 bu do at $1.18½; 2,400 bu do, fresh, at $1.18; 2,800 bu do, regular, at $1.17¾; 1,900 bu No. 3 spring at $1.15; 800 bu do at $1.14¼; 400 bu, by sample, white Hamburgh, at $1.33, delivered. Total, 24,000 bu.

Corn was quiet and irregular at exactly the same range of prices as on Saturday. The market was weakened early by reports of an easier feeling in Liverpool, though with no decided decline, and strengthened when New York was quoted stronger along with wheat. The firmness was, however, chiefly on the part of holders, as buyers did not appear in force, and the trading was chiefly in settlement for next month. The May deal was interfered with by the agitation about changing the rules for inspecting corn, but there was no material reduction of the premium on deliveries for that month; it is already down to below the cost of carrying. The receipts continue small, and that fact sustains the market. Seller April opened at 61½c, advanced to 61⅝c, fell back to 61¼c, and rose to 61⅜c at the close. Seller May sold at 64¼@64⅝c, closing at the outside. Fresh receipts of old No. 2 closed at 62½c; new No. 2 and old rejected at 58½c; and new rejected at 56½c. Regular No. 2 was inactive. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 old at 62½c; 1,200 bu do at 62¼c; 6,400 bu do at 62c; 1,600 bu do new at 58½c; 1,600 bu do at 58c; 4,400 bu rejected old at 58c; 800 bu do new at 57c; 2,200 bu do at 56½c; 1,200 bu do at 56c. Total, 20,800.

Oats were quiet and irregular. The only demand was for seller May, which advanced ⅛@¼c in consequence, opening at 46⅛c, rising to 46⅜c, and closing at 46⅜c. The nearer deliveries were not wanted, and averaged a shade easier than on Saturday, though but little was offered, and New York was strong. Seller April was nominal at 43¼c, and seller the month, or regular No. 2, at 43c. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 44c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 strictly fresh at 44c; 300 bu rejected at 43c; 600 bu by sample at 50c; 600 bu do at 49½c; 600 bu do at 49c, free on board; 600 bu do at 49c; 1,200 bu do at 45c, on track. Total, 5,100 bu.

Rye was very quiet, but a shade firmer in the absence of offerings. The only sale reported was of 500 bu choice, by sample, at 90c on track. Regular No. 2 was quoted at 85@85½c, and fresh receipts of do at 87@87½c, with none on sale. The small stock is on the decrease.

Barley was dull and weak, though very little was offered, New York being still depressed, while the receipts here, though small, are apparently in excess of the demand. No. 2 sold at $1.50, seller April, but was nominal at the close at $1.47 for regular; No. 3 was quoted at $1.38 for regular, and rejected do at $1.25. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 (2c storage) at $1.49; 400 bu No. 3 at $1.41; 800 bu do, fresh, at $1.40; 1,200 bu do at $1.39; 400 bu rejected at $1.25; 400 bu, by sample, at $1.35; 400 bu do at $1.32; 400 bu do at $1.28; 200 bu do at $1.25, all on track. Total, 5,400 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following advices were received on 'Change to-day, in addition to those given in our telegraphic columns:

March 23—London—Good cargoes California wheat off coast, 62s. American mixed corn, 33s 6d.

The export clearances for Europe from the ports of New York, Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, aggregated, were for the undermentioned weeks as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.	Peas, bu.
Feb. 12	12,903	425,156	251,420	7,090	2,030
March 12	40,470	373,650	252,739	17,112	4,541
March 5	27,802	820,719	287,347	50,419	7,836
Feb. 26	20,853	586,086	287,679	21,949	
Total, 4 weeks	101,888	2,205,611	1,049,175	97,622	14,467
Feb. 19	33,679	469,192	308,634	19,919	11,094
Feb. 12	21,649	612,423	245,784	62,282	5,397
Feb. 5	31,523	612,247	247,236		
Jan. 29	84,051	1,110,262	377,046	35,439	3,744
Total, 4 weeks	170,995	2,803,199	1,728,911	118,334	20,235

OTHER PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* has the following:

"There were in transit for the United Kingdom, on the 28th ult., 34 cargoes of maize, aggregating 104,620 qrs, equal to 836,960 bu, comprising 3,000 qrs, or 24,000 bu, from Odessa; 12,940 qrs from Barbary; 34,580 qrs, equal to 276,640 bu, from New York; 45,700 qrs, equal to 365,600 bu, from Baltimore; 5,100 qrs, or 40,800 bu, from Baltimore; and 3,000 qrs, or 40,800 bu, from other ports. At the corresponding date in 1873 there were 68 cargoes of maize in transit for the United Kingdom.

In France the spring sowing was well in progress at the beginning of March, under the most favorable promise of propitious weather. The fall sown grain has had a rapid growth, being in advance of the average of seasons. The favorable crop prospects have weakened prices for breadstuffs throughout France. The reports from Egypt of the new wheat crop are very favorable for a good harvest.

At latest advices, the middle of January last, from Chili there was very little of the surplus of the old wheat crop left, but the delivery of the crop has been commenced.

In Germany, Belgium, and Holland, the weather at the beginning of March was favorable for the growing winter grain crops, the temperature prevailing checking the rapid growth of the wheat plant, giving a stronger root and a better stool.

The Russian Baltic ports were opened on the 26th ult. There are said to be 700,000 tschetwerts of grain at St. Petersburg ready for shipment, equal to 4,200,000 bu, but the varieties of grain are not designated. Stocks were small at Rostock, Germany, at the close of February last, and receipts were light. Small shipments were being made to London, Antwerp, and Holland, via Hamburg.

The navigation on the Danube was opened early in the present month, but the low water prevailing in that river prevented the free movement of breadstuffs from Turkey and Wallachia to Hungary. This caused small supplies, with values fully maintained for barley, wheat, and maize, while rye was easier. During the first week of March a much lower temperature prevailed at Odessa, closing the port by ice preventing the ingress or egress of both steamers and sailing ships. Trade inactive in breadstuffs, which were held firmly.

The exports of grain from Odessa for the year 1871, and their distribution:

	Wheat, tchs.	Maize, tchs.	Oats, tchs.	Barley, tchs.	Rye, tchs.	Peas, tchs.
Un. King.	1,423,060	337,708	2,100	82,350	109,840	4,200
France	489,800	70,000	149,100	2,000	2,100	2,300
Turkey, etc.	11,160		2,400	17,630	7,700	1,700
Austria	222,160	41,800	17,600	4,100	2,100	400
Italy	74,840	7,700	11,900		14,100	50
Belgium	218,100			27,500	72,600	100
Germany					46,400	
Other c'tries.	15,800				15,900	
Total, 1872	2,476,900	428,000	183,100	119,150	268,700	11,250
Total, 1873	3,488,000	87,800	46,900	115,280	292,631	12,600
Total, 1871	3,569,071	414,000	310,700	271,070	614,000	4,130

The exports from Odessa, Azov sea-ports, and Kertch and St. Petersburg, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1873, were:

	Wheat, tch.	Maize, tch.	Oats, tch.	Barley, tch.	Rye, tch.	Peas, tch.
Odessa	2,476,900	428,000	183,100	119,150	278,700	11,250
Azov po'ts	2,345,020	......	1,200	67,441	255,494	......
St. Petersburg	822,664	......	1,312,203	32,411	2,204,640	......
Total, '73	5,645,659	428,000	1,636,712	269,002	2,918,834	11,250
Total, '72	6,103,869	17,800	615,837	544,789	1,442,312	12,600
Total, '71	9,569,071	414,000	1,687,748	837,018	1,744,219	4,130

The exports from Azov Sea ports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1873, have been as follows:

From	Flour, pouds	Wheat, tch.	Rye, tch.	Oats, tch.	Barley, tch.	L'seed, tch.
Taganrog	3,600	864,890	69,480	1,350	18,851	106,929
Rostoff-on-Don	1,935	467,754	189,814	......	32,673	547,026
Marianopoli		579,205	1,800		22,968	9,011
Gheaitchesk		5,800				
Berdiansk		889,5.1	15,450		17,950	6,217
Kertch		585				41,210
Eisk		38,851				49,840
Total, 1873	5,535	2,846,095	255,494	1,350	87,441	760,194
Total, 1872		2,459,225	380,243	3,485	277,144	624,314
Total, 1871	2,967	4,152,600	382,160	3,190	311,458	657,270
Total, 1870	2,546	4,000,450	182,800	38,575	340,861	554,442
Total, 1869	11,022	4,037,838	545,760	1,510	209,223	488,230
Total, 1868	14,305	2,951,885	738,973		155,179	481,310
Total, 1866	2,351	2,734,286	125,301	144,613	87,887	304,656

One tschetwert is equal to 5 bu and 9960 decimal.
One poud is equal to 36 lbs and 6036 decimal.

The visible supply of grain, including the stock in granary at the principal points of accumulation at the lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, and frozen in in transit on the New York canals, was, March 14, 1874:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	1,863,723	664,487	654,475	58,968
Albany	11,000	68,000	98,000	119,000
Buffalo	53,770	43,008	66,229	91,085
Chicago	2,854,461	2,081,646	860,898	247,609
Milwaukee	2,330,641	144,266	85,741	36,644
Duluth	3,805			
Toledo	531,909	610,614	77,717	850
Detroit	491,499	8,093	7,089	16,505
Oswego	350,000	10,000	45,000	21,000
St. Louis	172,445	219,908	63,828	31,442
Boston	3,915	115,665	44,584	17,908
Toronto	794,258	1,900	3,531	80,888
Montreal	322,490	198,758	19,898	1,150
Philadelphia	225,000	180,000	25,000	10,000
Baltimore	63,447	298,571	60,000	
Rail shipments	407,747	103,000	152,000	17,910
On N.Y. canals	1,000,000	750,000	380,000	20,000
Total—Mar. 14, '74	11,111,061	6,344,308	3,811,940	797,321
Total—Mar. 7, '74	11,772,455	6,153,285	2,661,351	882,679
Total—Feb. 28, '74	11,891,367	6,150,571	2,653,601	901,164
Total—Feb. 21, '74	11,677,894	6,356,635	2,778,580	1,062,727
Total—Feb. 14, '74	11,400,954	7,102,685	2,855,618	1,226,186
Total—Feb. 7, '74	10,911,873	6,666,488	2,728,617	1,098,216
Total—Mar. 15, '73	7,353,338	11,720,199	4,096,357	1,398,376

LATEST.

Wheat was dull and ½c lower, selling at $1.18 down to $1.17¾ for April, and closing at $1.17¾. Seller May quoted at $1.22½@1.22¾. Corn was quiet and easier at 61⅛c seller April, and 64½@64⅝c for May.

CALL BOARD.

Provisions were quiet. Mess pork was a shade easier. Lard and meats were unchanged. Mess pork, cash or seller the month, closed at $14.55@14.65; seller April, $14.60@14.65; seller May, $14.87½@14.90; seller June, $15.00@15.25; seller September, $16.00@17.00. Lard, cash or seller the month, offered at 9c; seller April, $8.92½@8.95; seller May, $9.07½@9.10. Short ribs, cash or seller the month, offered at $7.80@7.90; seller April, $7.82½@7.90; seller May, $8.12½@8.22½. Shoulders, cash or seller the month, offered at 5⅝c; seller April, 5⅝@5¾c; seller May offered at 5¾c. Short clear, cash or seller the month, offered at 8¼c; seller April, $8.20@8.30; seller May, $8.25@8.57½. Sales include 250 brls mess pork, seller April, at $14.62½; 250 brls do at $14.60; 500 tcs lard, seller April, at $8.95.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 23.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $1.84@1.89.

BEANS—Choice were salable in small lots. Common beans are plenty and slow of sale. Navies, $2.20@2.50; mediums, $2.00@2.20; common, $1.75@2.00.

BUTTER—The butter trade was dull at weak and irregular prices. Shippers are gradually withdrawing from the market, and as the receipts are considerably in excess of local requirements the feeling among holders is decidedly weak. The New York *Bulletin* of March 20, says: "The market continues dull, and with an increasing disposition to realize, the market is lower, although the majority of dealers have not by any means lost their faith in the ultimate course of the market. But the trade is divided, and there are enough who are weak and ready to concede to compel others to do so in order to hold their trade, which is too light at present to be lost." We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 37@40c; medium to good grades, 32@36c; inferior to common, 22@30c; common to choice roll, 30@36c.

BAGGING—In the bagging market there was an absence of activity, but at the recently reduced quotations the feeling is firm. Stocks are ample. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 34c; Ludlow A, 33c; Lewiston A, 32c; American A, 29c; Amoskeag, 30c; Otter Creek, 32c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 60@65c.

BROOM CORN—Continues in light request at unchanged prices, as follows: Choice to extra hurl, 8@8½c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 7½@8c; for good do, 6@7c; good to choice stalk braid, 7½@8c; inferior brush, 4@5½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The local demand is quite fair at unaltered prices: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℔ bri; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.00@1.25 ℔ bri; white sand, ℔ bri, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 40c; fire brick, ℔ 1,000, $55.00@60.00; building brick (common), $7.25@7.50; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $10.00@12.00; fire-clay, ℔ bri, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—Trade was quiet and prices remain steady and firm for merchantable goods. Low grades are selling irregularly. Quotations are as follows: New York factory, mild, 17@18c; Ohio and Western factory, do, 16@17c; lower grades, 12@15c.

COAL—Dealers report no improvement in the demand, and the market is weak and unsettled. Following are the nominal rates: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Cannel, $8.50@9.00; Erie and Walnut Hill, $8.50; Brooks, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Kirkland grate, $7.00; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Midway, $5.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00; Barclay, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—There is little demand for barrels or tierces, and prices are little better than nominal, as follows: Pork barrels, $1.05@1.15; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; lard tierces, $1.40@1.45; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, 14.00@22.00; do, bucked, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@28.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@33.00; whisky staves, rough, $26@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@38.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 8@9c per set; flour hoop-poles, $10.00@12.00 per m.

EGGS—Early in the day sales were made at 12½@13c, but afterwards when it became known that the receipts were small, dealers advanced prices to 13½@14c. Sales were made at 13½c.

FISH—In the fish market there was a satisfactorily active movement, and Saturday's quotations were very generally adhered to. The market may be considered firm as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $7.25@7.50; No. 2 do, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 trout, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore-mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.50@10.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@9.00; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.25@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.25@6.50; Labrador herring, split brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round brl, $7.50@8.00; do, ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Raisins are still weak and declining, and foreign fruits generally show a lack of firmness. In domestic varieties there were no changes, trade continuing quiet at about steady prices. Nuts are inactive. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 10½@11c; figs, drums, 12½@18½c; figs, in boxes, layers, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 13½@14c; raisins, layers, $3.10@3.15; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.65@3.75; raisins, Valencia, 12½@13½c; Zante currants, 7½@8¼c; citron, 32@33c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 25@26c; New York extras, 13½@13½c; Michigan sliced, 13½@13½c; Michigan quarters, 12½@13c; Western do, 11½@11¾c; Southern do, 10½@11c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, new, 15@15½c; do, mixed, 11½@12½c; blackberries, 17@18c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 28@29c. NUTS—Filberts, 17½@18½c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 20@22c; Chili walnuts, 19@20c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 16@17c; Brazils, 11@11½c; pecans, Texas, 9½@10½c; Wilmington peanuts, fancy, 12@13c; do second quality, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 8@9c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were quiet but steady, and choice fruit is held firmly. The first strawberries of the season were sold to-day at $1 per quart. They came from New Orleans. We quote: Lemons $3.50@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $11.00@12.00 per case; Palermo and Messina do, per box, $4.00@5.00; fair to good apples, $3.25@3.75 per brl; choice, $4.00@5.50 per brl; cultivated cranberries in boxes, at $5.50@6.00.

GROCERIES—Dealers reported the market moderately active with but little variation in prices. At the late decline buyers are taking hold of coffees a little more freely and the market for that staple seems to be "steadying up." Sugars are fairly active and firm, as are also sirups, rice, and soaps. We quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7¾@8¼c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 40@41c; O. G. Java, 36@37c; Java, No. 2, 34@35c; fancy Rio, 30½@31c; choice do, 30@30½c; prime Rio, 29½@30c; good do, 28½@29c; common do, 28@28½c; roasting do, 26½@27½c; Singapore Java, 34@35c; Costa Rica fancy, 31½@32c; do, prime, 30¾@31c; Maracaibo, 31@32c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17½@18c; stearine, full weight, 14@14½c; do, short weight, 13@13½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 8@8¼c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 8¼@9¼c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@11¾c; granulated, 11½@11¾c; A, standard, 10¾@10¾c; do, No. 2, 10½@10¾c; B, 10@10¼c; extra C, 9¾@10c; C No. 2, 9¾@9¾c; yellow C, No. 1, 9½@9¾c; choice brown, 9¾@9¾c; prime do, 9½@9¾c; fair do, 8¾@9c; choice molasses sugar, 8¾@9c; fair do, 8¾@8¾c; common do, 7¾@7¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@9¾c; do prime, 9@9¾c; do, fair, 8¾@8¾c; common, 7¾@8c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 83@88c; good sugar-house sirup, 58@63c; extra do, 68@73c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 83@88c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 65@68c; common molasses, 35@38c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8¾@9¾c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17½@18½c; cloves, 60@62c; cassia, 35@38c; pepper, 29¾@30½c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.30@1.33; do No. 2, $1.15@1.20; ginger, pure, 23@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6¼@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 6¼@6¾c; White Rose, 6¾@6¾c; Palm, 6@6¾c; Savon Imperial, 6@6¼c; white Russian, 8¼@8c; Champaign, 6@6¾c; primrose, 6@6¾c.

STARCH—Silver gloss, 9¾@10c; common, 5@5¾c; pure, 5¾@6c.

HAY—The demand is light and chiefly from the local trade. The receipts are ample. Prices are not particularly strong, but without quotable change. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: Timothy, prime, $13.50@14.00; do No. 1, $12.50@13.00; No. 2, do, $10.50@11.00; mixed, $9.50@10.50; prime prairie, $9.50@10.00; do No. 1, $8.50@9.00; do No. 2, $6.00@7.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $9.00@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were in moderate request. Heavy hides brought full prices, but light do were rather slow at a reduction of ½c. City butchers', 8c; green, 7c; Green cured, light, 9¼c; heavy do, 8½@8¾c; part cured, 8¼c; green calf, 13@14c; green kip, 9¼c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 17@18c; deacon skins, $.@45c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed per lb, 35@40c.

HOPS—Were quiet. Following are the quotations: Common to choice Western, 20@35c; New York State, 40c.

IRON AND STEEL—There was no change. Following are the quotations:

Iron	3 3-10@3	3-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5	@ 5¼	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5	@ 6	rates
Norway iron	8¼	@ 9	℔ lb
Norway nail-rods	9¼	@10	℔ lb
German plow steel	10¼	@12c	℔ lb
Cast plow steel	11¼	@12c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@21c	℔ lb
English tool steel	20	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8¾	@ 9c	℔ lb
Toe calk steel	10c	@	℔ lb

LEATHER—Continues dull, with but little variation from the prices current a month ago. Stocks are unusually light, and this fact alone induces a firm feeling among the trade. No reduction from present rates is likely to be made. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	39
Country harness	35@	37
Line city, ℔ lb	39@	41
Kip, ℔ lb	85@	90
Kip, veals	70@	1.10
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	26@	28
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	22@	26
Country upper	22@	24
Collar, ℔ ft	18@	21
Calf, city	1.15@	1.25
Calf, country	1.00@	1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@	33
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	26@	28
"B. A." sole	29@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.35
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@	75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.25
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LUMBER—The retail demand continues fair, prices ruling steady as previously quoted. Two cargoes arrived at the wholesale docks, and one, composed of common mixed stuff, was sold early at $11.50. Mr. C. Deming reports the sale as follows: Cargo schr Flora, from Saugatuck, 80 m common mixed (dry) at $11.50. Several cargoes with lumber are expected in this week, among them some from Manistee. The lumber now arriving is picked up quite readily by the retail dealers. We quote:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	33.00	@36.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	26.00	@28.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	18.00	@20.00
A wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	38.00	@40.00
B wagon-box boards	28.00	@30.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	26.00	@28.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards	.....	@13.00
Joist, scantling, fencing, timber, 18 feet and under	13.00	@14.00
Joist and scantling, 20 to 24 feet	15.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	18.00	@....
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.50	@ 2.75
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.50
A or Star	3.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track (A)	3.25	@ 3.37½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness. Length—Sixteen inches.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade is reported as reasonably fair, and the market steady for all materials. Following are the prices current:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.00; do, 12x12, $13.50; 14x20, $14.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $12.50; do, 20x28, $25.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 33c; small, 34c; bar, 35c.

SOLDER—No. 1, 22c; No. 2, 20c.

LEAD—Pig, 8c; bar, 9¾c; pipe, full coils, 10c; cut do, 10¾c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8¾c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5¾c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates; American Russia—A, 15c; B, 13c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 11c; No. 21@24, 13c; do, 25@26, 14c; No. 27, 15c; No. 28, 16c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 35c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 34c; planished copper, 41c; do, cut to sizes, 43c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11¾c; 13 and 14, 12¾c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, 8¾c.

NAILS—Were in moderate demand at $4.25 as a basis, with the usual discount: 20@60d, per keg, $4.25; 8d do, $4.50; 6d do, $4.75; 4d and 5d do, $5.00; 3d do, $5.75; 3d do, fine, $7.25; clinch, $6.87½c, 12¼c of for 150-keg lots.

NAVAL STORES—Were steady, and in moderate demand. Quotations are: Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 16½@17½c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 19@22c; marline, ℔ lb, 18@20c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.25; pitch, ℔ brl, $3.50@4.00; tar, ℔ brl, $4.75@5.00.

OILS—Carbon was quiet and easy, owing to the continued unsettled state of the Eastern market. Lard, linseed, and turpentine were rather firmer. Other descriptions remain steady. We make no alteration in our quotations, as follows: Carbon, 14½@15c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 75@78c; No. 2, 70@72c; linseed, raw, $1.00; do, boiled, $1.03; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do, extra, 90c; do, No. 1, bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 58@60c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17c; naphtha, common, 14c.

POTATOES—Were in good request when choice, but mixed and common offerings were rather slow of sale. Peachblows and choice early rose brought full former prices. We quote: Early rose, from store, $1.25@1.30; peachblows, do, $1.35@1.40 per bu; mixed lots, $1.15@1.20; peachblows in car-lots, $1.25@1.30, delivered; early rose, $1.20@1.25; mixed and inferior, $1.10@1.15, delivered.

POULTRY—Was rather quiet, but steady, and some superior stock sold at a slight advance. The cool weather permitted dealers to hold their stock with firmness. Ducks and geese were nominal. We quote: Turkeys, choice dressed, 12@13c; do, fair to good, 10@11c; do, live, 8½@10c; chickens, dressed, $3.25@3.50; fair to good do, $2.50@3.00; do, in coops, $2.75@3.50; ducks, $3.00@4.00; geese, live, $7.00@8.50; wild ducks, $1.50@3.00 per dozen.

SEEDS—Timothy and clover were less active, but firm under moderate offerings. The former sold at $2.80@2.85, and clover at $5.80@5.90; and $6.10@6.25 for mammoth. Hungarian sold at 65@70; millet at 53½@60c. Flax was slow at $2.00@2.20. We note sales of 332 bags choice timothy at $2.85; 116 bags do at $2.80; 63 bags prime at $2.75; 17 bags do at $2.72½; 412 bags do at $2.70; 446 bags good do at $2.65; 100 bags do at $2.62½; 18 bags do at $2.60; 174 bags at $2.55; 130 bags at $2.50; 60 bags at $2.45; 51 bags at $2.30; 18 bags at $2.25; 80 bags inferior at $2.00; 5 bags choice clover at $5.90; 7 bags do prime at $5.85; 32 bags good at $5.80; 8 bags choice mammoth at $6.25; 64 bags do at $6.10; 160 bags prime Hungarian at 70c; 122 bags fair do at 65c; 20 bags prime millet at 60c; 13 bags poor do at 53½c; 36 bags poor flax at $2.00.

SALT—Was in active shipping demand at uniformly steady prices. Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.90; Canada, do, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, dairy, with bags, $3.00; $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00.

TEAS—We quote the market moderately active at former prices: Young hyson, common to fair, 38@48c; do, good, 58@68c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 52@65c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 72@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.10@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.25@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 95c@$1.05; common to good do, 70@80c; fair to good old, 65@75c; common do, 40@50c; colored natural-leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 35@43c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Trade remains quiet at the following quotations:

FINE CUT—Extra, 70@80c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c, black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—We quote the market dull and weak as follows: Beech, $8.50; maple, $9.50; hickory, $10.50; slabs, $6.00@6.50, delivered.

WOOL—Western manufacturers are buying now and then, as necessity requires. The quantities called for are usually small, but the stock to select from is also light and not more than sufficient, in consequence of which the market is steady at the given prices:

Tub, washed, prime	52@55c
Tub, washed, common to good	43@48c
Common dingy	38@40c
Fleece, washed, X and XX, light	46@48c
Fleece, washed, X and XX, dingy	40@45c
Fleece, washed, medium light	46@48c
Combing washed	37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	26@28c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	24@26c
Super and extra pulled	35@40c

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

MONDAY EVENING, March 23.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday 4,000 head. Under an active shipping demand the cattle market was strong and higher for anything grading above common. The supply was more than usually liberal for this day of the week, and when sellers entered the yards this morning they scarcely hoped to do more than sustain last week's prices, but buyers took hold with so much apparent confidence that they felt justified in moving up prices a notch, and by the middle of the forenoon the different grades of shipping stock were selling at an ⅛c advance over Saturday's quotations. In butchers' stuff, embracing common cows, rough, thin, and light fleshy steers there was little if any advance, nor were stockers appreciably higher. There was not a large supply of those descriptions, but the demand for them was light, and holders seemed glad of an opportunity to close out at former rates. The range of the market was $3.00@6.87½, though most of the trading was done at $5.00@6.00. John Wallwork obtained the outside quotation, $6.87½, for a bunch of extra graded steers averaging 1,611 lbs. L. B. Doud was the purchaser. Other sales were effected at $6.25@6.50. Large as was the supply of stock, only a comparatively small amount remained in the yards unsold at the close of trade.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 to 1,550 lbs	$6.10@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.70@5.90
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.25@5.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.85@5.15
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@3.50
Cattle—Texas, corn-fed	4.25@5.25
Cattle—Texas, wintered North	3.50@4.00
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.50@3.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
15 choice steers	1,441	$6.00
15 choice steers	1,440	6.00
14 choice steers	1,420	6.00
15 choice steers	1,350	5.80
17 butchers' stock	1,090	4.40
16 Texas cattle	1,070	5.12½
25 choice steers	1,310	5.85
14 extra steers	1,523	6.40
14 extra steers	1,611	6.87½
30 extra steers	1,518	6.50
14 good cows	1,040	4.50
13 good cows	1,033	4.25
30 extra steers	1,465	6.25
17 good steers	1,231	5.50
23 choice steers	1,356	5.65
15 choice steers	1,343	5.80
15 choice Texas cattle	1,146	5.30
23 Cherokee steers	1,038	5.12½
18 cows	1,017	3.75
17 cows	1,010	4.00
20 choice steers	1,323	5.70
29 good steers	1,323	5.60
29 good steers	1,216	5.40
33 Cherokee steers	972	4.85
17 good steers	1,166	5.40
13 good steers	1,131	5.25
19 stockers	750	3.25

HOGS—The receipts since Saturday have been 10,600. There were too many hogs on sale to-day, but little more than one-half the offerings being required to satisfy the demand. As a consequence, prices were unsettled and lower. Early sales did not indicate any very pronounced change from Saturday's quotations, $5.00@5.80 being paid for common to choice, but by noon the market had settled to $4.80@5.70, and toward the close still further concessions had to be granted. Altogether, it was a dull and unsatisfactory market-day for sellers, and the next few days do not promise to bring any relief. Closing quotations were $4.75@5.15 for poor to common, $5.25@5.35 for medium, and $5.40@5.65 for good to choice. Sales were chiefly at $5.00@5.50.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
41	199	$5.35	68	149	$5.30	29	229	$5.55
89	161	5.30	167	201	5.40	62	280	5.25
122	200	5.37½	65	187	5.40	62	156	5.35
55	226	5.25	56	210	5.45	80	212	5.00
59	227	5.37½	33	223	5.40	58	206	5.00
73	193	5.40	70	218	5.10	55	276	5.65
19	235	5.40	62	150	5.10	123	267	5.30
44	203	5.25	70	210	5.40	41	192	5.35
62	191	5.00	55	192	5.35	53	164	5.15
28	200	4.90	65	161	5.00	67	295	5.00
58	292	4.80	55	150	4.90	39	232	6.05
51	210	5.00	52	188	5.15	38	206	5.30
52	218	5.25	44	139	4.75	50	210	5.35
43	220	5.20	61	244	5.70	59	190	5.20
55	161	5.20						

SHEEP—Received, 1,000 head. The demand for shipment East as well as that from the city trade was fairly active, and the moderate supply of stock was easily disposed of at $5.00@5.75 for common to medium, and at $6.00@7.50 for good to choice.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 23.—BEEVES—Receipts, 4,180, making 7,890 for the week, against 6,830 for last week. The quality is fair; demand fully sustained; prices 10@13c for common to extra, with some of the poorest at 9@9½c. Among the sales were 18 cars Illinois steers, 7½ cwt, at 11½@13c; 13 cars do, 7½ cwt, at 11¾@12½c; 8 cars do, 7½ cwt, at 11½@12½c; 7 cars do, 7½ cwt, at 11¾c; 13 cars do, 6¾@7¾ cwt, at 11½@12½c; 12 cars do, 6¾@6¾ cwt, at 10½@11½c; 4 cars do, 6¾ cwt, at 10½@11c; 3 cars Texans, 6¾ cwt, at 9½@10c; 2 cars Ohios, 8 cwt, at 11½@12½c.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 4,450, making 16,740 for the week, against 12,870 for last week. Offerings fair to extra, and readily sold in an active market at 7@9c, with some of the best at 9¾@9½c.

SWINE—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 12,780, making 25,070 for the week, against 33,620 for last week. None offered alive; city dressed steady at 7¾@7⅞. No Western dressed offered.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., March 23.—CATTLE—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 264 cars; best, $6.65; medium, $5.50@6.00; common, $3.00@3.50; stockers, $4.50@5.00.

HOGS—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 72 cars; best, $5.50@6.00; good Philadelphia, $6.40@6.50; Yorkers, $5.50@5.75.

SHEEP—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 100 cars; best, 7½c; good, 6¾@7c; common, 5@5¾c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 23.—Consols for money, 92@92¼; on account, 92½@92¾. United States securities—'65, 103¾; '67, 109¼; 10-40s, 103¼; new 5s, 104¼. New York Central, 96¾; Erie, 38¾@39; Erie preferred, 65¾.

Linseed oil, 28s 9d@29s; turpentine, 32s@32s 6d.

PARIS, March 23.—Rentes, 60f 50c.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands, 8¼d; middling Orleans, 8¼@8¾d. Sales, 20,000 bales; American, 11,600 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet; California average white wheat, 12s@12 1d; club do, 12s 4d@12s 6d; red Western spring, 11s@11s 9d. Corn, 33s.

Provisions—Lard, 43s 6d.

Turpentine, 35s.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Business was quiet with commission houses, but the jobbing trade shows a steady improvement. The market for cotton goods is firm at the reduced prices, and more active. York N and T cottonades down to 27½c; Everett 3 yards to 19c, and York and Everett fancies to 15c. Prints are selling more freely; percales and lawns in brisk request; dress goods fairly active; woolens quiet.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 23.—COTTON—Quiet; middling upland, 16¾c; futures closed quiet; sales, 19,300 bales; March, 15¾@15 25-32c; April, 15 13-16@15 27-32c; May, 16 11-32c; June, 16 27-32c; July, 17 5-16c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; receipts, 10,000 brls. Rye flour steady. Cornmeal firmer; Western, $3.50. Wheat in moderate inquiry, slightly higher; receipts, 41,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, $1.49@1.52; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.53@1.54; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring, $1.44@1.54; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.58; mixed Milwaukee and Northwestern spring, $1.52; white spring, $1.55. Rye quiet at 97c@$1.01½. Barley dull. Malt quiet. Corn—Demand fair; slightly higher; receipts, 26,000 bu; new Western mixed, 85@90c; old do, 90@91½c; high mixed and yellow, Western, 90@91c; white Western, 88½@90c. Oats firmer; receipts, 12,000 bu; mixed, 62½c.

Stock of grain in warehouse March 21:

	Bushels.
Wheat	1,329,000
Corn	359,000
Oats	867,000
Rye	51,000
Barley	11,000
Malt	26,000
Peas	971

HAY—Firm at $1.00@1.05.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and nominal; stock, 85,000 bags. Sugar in fair demand and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 6¾c spot; 7c April; refined, 14¾c spot; 15c April.

TURPENTINE—Heavy at 47½@48c.

EGGS—Heavy; Western, 16@16½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $16.12½. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles heavy; long clear, 9c; short clear, 9¾c. Lard heavy; prime steam, 9 7-16c spot; 9 7-16@9½c April; 9¾@9 9-16c May.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 25@40c.

CHEESE—Dull at 11@16½c.

WHISKY—Firmer at 97c.

METALS—Manufactured copper steady; sheathing, 38c; ingot, lake, firm at 24@24¼c. Pig-iron unchanged. Russia sheet, 16¾@17c, gold. Nails steady; cut, $4.00; clinch, $5.50@6.50.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; treble, $6.50@7.50; family, $8.00@9.00. Corn in fair supply and dull; white, 74@77c; yellow, 79@80c. Oats in light supply and dull at 61c.

BRAN—None on landing.

HAY—Dull; prime, $18.00; choice, $21.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; held at $15.75. Dry salt meats scarce and in demand at 6¾@8¾@8¾c. Bacon quiet but firm; no clear rib; shoulders, 7¼c; clear, 9¾c. Hams dull at 11¾@12¾c. Lard dull; tierce, 9½c; keg, 9¾@10c.

SUGAR—Dull; fair, 7c; good fair, 7¼c.

MOLASSES—In light supply; prime reboiled, 55c.

WHISKY—Light supply but dull; Louisiana, 96c; Cincinnati, $1.00.

COFFEE—Quiet at 22½@27c.

CORN MEAL—Dull at $3.50.

COTTON—Demand fair; sales, 5,100 bales; supply moderate, and generally held above the views of buyers; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 14½@15¼c; low middling to strict low middling, 15¾@16¼c; middling to strict middling, 16¾@16¾c; good middling, 17¼c. Receipts, 5,215 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,502; stock, 270,220 bales; unsold, 153,600.

MONETARY—Gold, 111¾; sight, par; sterling, $5.30½@5.40½.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., March 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and advanced; extra, $1.61; No. 1, $1.51; amber, $1.45. Corn dull and lower. Oats dull and lower; No. 1, 52c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 700 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady at 69@70c; new mixed, 70@71c. Oats steady at 51c; No. 1 State, 49c.

PETROLEUM—Steady, more inquiry, and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm; superfine spring, $5.70@6.25. Wheat, No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.26¾; No. 2 do, $1.22¾; seller April, $1.22¾; seller May, $1.26¾. Oats, No. 2, fresh, 44c. Corn nominal; No. 2 mixed, fresh, 61¼@62c. Rye, No. 2, fresh, 87½c. Barley nominal; No. 2 spring, $1.60; No. 3 $1.40.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $14.75@15.00; sweet-pickled hams firmer at 9¾@10¾c. Dry-salted shoulders, 5¾c, loose; boxed middles, firmer at 8@8¾c. Lard, prime kettle held at 9¾c.; steam lower at $8.95.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—COTTON—Firm and in fair demand at 15¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour; family $6.70@7.00. Wheat easier at $1.45. Corn easier; mixed, 62@63c. Oats steady at 53@58c. Rye—Demand at $1.04@1.05. Barley dull and unchanged.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Steady at 12½c.

BUTTER—Quiet and weak.

CHEESE—Scarce and firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $15.75@15.87½. Lard—Steam, 8¾@9c; kettle, 9¾c. Bulkmeats—Shoulders, 5¾c; clear rib, 7¾@8c; clear, 8¼c. Bacon, 6¾@9¼c.

WHISKY—Quiet and firm at 91c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat generally dull and nominally unchanged. Corn—Sales of 8 cars new, on track, at 76c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, low, and in buyers' favor; Western superfine, $4.75@5.50; extra, $5.00@6.50; family, $7.25@8.25. Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana, $1.50@1.60; Western spring, $1.45@1.50. Corn firmer; mixed Western, 81@82c. Oats firm; Western, 60@62c. Rye firmer at 90@95c.

PROVISIONS—Active and strong. Mess pork, $16.00@16.25. Bulk shoulders, 6¾@6¾c; clear rib, 8¾@8¾c. Bacon in firmer jobbing demand; shoulders advanced, at 7¾c; clear rib, 9¾@9¾c. Sugar-cured hams, 13@14c. Lard firm at 9¾@9¾c.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

COFFEE—Dull and nominal at 24@24¾c.

WHISKY—Dull at 96c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—COTTON—Quiet; held firm; middling, 15¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; only order trade. Wheat—Easier for spring; No. 2 red, $1.23½@1.24; winter dull and drooping; No. 3 red, $1.31@1.36; No. 2 do, $1.30. Corn firmer; No. 2, 63¾@63¾c in elevator. Oats quiet; held firm; No. 2, 47¾@48¾c in elevator. Barley dull; lower to sell; sales of No. 2 spring at $1.60. Rye firmer at 91¾@92c.

WHISKY—Steady at 92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $15.50. Bulk meats held firmly, but no movement in round lots. Bacon in good jobbing demand; shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib, 9@9¾c; clear, 9¾c, buyer first half May. Lard, no sales; 8¾@9c asked, 8¾c bid.

HOGS—Firm; light to good Yorkers, $4.25@5.00; heavy, $5.00@5.25; butchers', $5.50@5.65; receipts, 3,145.

CATTLE—Scarce and wanted; Texan, $3.75@4.25; native cows and heifers, $1.75@4.00; good to prime steers, $4.25@4.75; choice to extra, $5.25@5.25; receipts, 1,228.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 23.—COTTON—Quiet at 15¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer; superfine, $4.25; extra, $5.00; XX family, $6.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $15.75. Bulk shoulders, 5¾c; clear rib, 8¼c; clear, 8¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib, 9c; clear, 9¾c. Sugar-cured hams, 12@12¾c. Lard—Tierces, 9¾@10c.

WHISKY—92c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, March 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Cornmeal dull, at $3.45. Corn higher, at 75@76c. Oats dull and nominal.

HAY—Dull and nominal.

BRAN—Scarce and firm; held at $22.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher at $16.60, in store. Lard firm at 9¾@10¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 7¾c; sides, 9¾@9¾c.

COTTON—Strong; ordinary, 10¾@11¾c; good ordinary, 13¾@14c; low middling, 14¾@15¼c; middling, 15¾c; strict, 16¼c; good middling, 17c; receipts, 1,142; shipments, 2,104; stock, 48,231.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active; superfine, $5.00@5.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $6.50@7.25; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $7.50@8.00. Wheat dull; red, $1.60@1.65; amber, $1.70@1.73; White, $1.75@1.80. Rye steady, at 94@95c. Corn in good demand; yellow, 79@80c. Oats steady; white, 62@63½c; mixed, 57@58c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 10¾c; refined, 14¾@14¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet, at 98c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn in fair demand, and advanced; high mixed, spot, new, 66¾c; seller May, 69¾c; seller June, 70¾c; seller July, 72c; low mixed, 65¾c; no grade, 64c. Oats dull, and a shade lower; No. 2, 48¾c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ALDWELL'S MALTHOUSES & BREWERY SITUATE IN THE CITY OF TORONTO, ONT.

At the Auction Rooms of F. W. COATE, King-st. East, Toronto, on Wednesday, the 15th day of April, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, pursuant to a decree of the Court of Chancery. Substantially built of white brick, in working order. Also, plant and good will of the business. Capacity of the Malthouses, 200,000 bushels per season; capacity of Brewery, 120 barrels per day. Upset price, $45,000.

TERMS—Ten per cent cash; fifteen per cent in two months; fifteen per cent in one year, and the balance in ten equal yearly installments, with interest at six per cent. Also, the comfortable BRICK RESIDENCE adjoining, and other property. Aliens can hold and convey property in Canada the same as British subjects. For further particulars on application to BLAKE & KINGSFORD, Solicitors, Toronto, and Mr. JOHN BAIN, Solicitor, Toronto, and see Toronto Daily "Globe."

Dated 7th March, 1874.

BLAKE & KINGSFORD, T. W. TAYLOR, Vendors' Solicitors, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED.

HORNSLUGS.

WANTED—From 10 to 50 tons. Address, with price, to Box 963, Newburgh, N. Y.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington-st.

The oldest and longest-located Physician in the city in the treatment of all Chronic and Special Diseases. Call or write.

Dr. C. BIGELOW, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN.

Established 18 years in the city. Write or call and be satisfied. Office, No. 329 South Clark-st., Chicago.

THE COURT...

An Effort to Stop Some Pe... Movers.

The Meeker Will Case... Trial.

Judgments, New Su...

THE COURTS.

An Effort to Stop Some Persistent House-Movers.

The Meeker Will Case Finally on Trial.

Judgments, New Suits, Etc.

TOO LATE.

George B. Griffin filed a bill yesterday morning in the Superior Court against Martin Matzon and Henry Peterson to prevent them from carrying off a house. Complainant states that in January, 1873, he bought Lot 19, Block 8, of Bickerdike's Addition, from one Michael Trave, having on it a two-story frame house, which was occupied by the defendants. Last summer Griffin commenced a suit to eject them, and a judgment was rendered the 11th of the present month, and a writ of possession issued. Saturday the defendants left, but attempted to take the house with them. To this Griffin strenuously objects, and filed his bill for an injunction, which was granted under a bond for $3,000.

The injunction, however, came too late, as Griffin appeared in the Clerk's office in an hour or two after, stating that the defendants had succeeded in taking the house. The only remedy left was an action of replevin, and he accordingly filed an affidavit, laying damages at $1,500. The defendants commenced their work Saturday evening by stealth. Griffin, however, perceived them at work, and at 8 o'clock swore out a warrant before Justice Scully against Peterson Matzon and several laborers and had them arrested for riot. Bail was procured, and, on their release, they immediately resumed work. They were again arrested and taken before Van's Wood, who held them in $300 bail. On their release they again went to work, and a third time were arrested, and gave bail yesterday. They immediately returned to the house, and, while Griffin was procuring the injunction, succeeded in moving the house off the complainant's land. Griffin alleges that Matzon and Peterson are irresponsible, and, if so, his chances of recovering the value of his house are decidedly small.

THE MEEKER WILL CASE.

The suit of Theodore Meeker and Elizabeth Bond against Elizabeth Meeker, has at last reached a hearing, after having been continued for nearly three weeks. The action is brought to set aside a will made by the late Joseph Meeker, which conveyed to the defendant, his third wife, all his property, valued at about $80,000. The son and married daughter, who only received a trifling legacy, bring the suit, claiming that their father was of weak mind at the time the will and codicil were made, and was unduly influenced by his wife. The defense claim that the testator was of sound mind, and that he had made ample provision for his children, giving the son three lots on Calumet avenue, and the daughter a house and lot worth $25,000. Mr. Greene, the lawyer who drew the deed, and the subscribing witnesses, were examined yesterday. Messrs. Truman & Perkins and Leonard Swett appear for the complainants, and Messrs. Robert Hervey and Robert Greene for the defendant.

ITEMS.

Friday next will be the last day of service in the Superior Court for the April term.

Judge Jameson will continue to assist Judge Gary for the remainder of the present term.

Judge Tree will be engaged to-day in hearing tax appeals.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Josiah L. James filed a petition against the Northwestern Abel Loom Company, claiming $425 on an unpaid promissory note for that amount, given December, 1873. It is charged that the Company has made a transfer of all its property to David A. Gage, Trustee, to secure the payment of $30,000, and that it also has a large additional amount of indebtedness. A rule to show cause April 3 was issued.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of the estate of Gardner and Hodges.

In the case of Landon & Co., George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee.

In the matter of Louis Levin a dividend of 5 per cent was declared.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Johann P. Strandberg began a suit in trespass against the City of Chicago laying damages at $5,000.

Edwin M. Hukill brought suit in debt against the Riverside Improvement Company, claiming $20,000 damages.

Charles A. Cooper also began an action against the same company for $10,000. Thomas C. Davis, in a like action, puts his damages at $10,000, and Nathaniel S. McFerridge sued for $1,000, both cases being against the same company.

L. H. Boldenweck sued A. Wallbaum & Co. for $2,000.

Karoline Kummenow commenced a suit in trespass against George Blata for $5,000.

Bridget Hergoton began an action against Hugh Mullen, claiming $5,000 for breach of promise to marry her.

Edgar Loomis and Martin P. Follett brought suit for $2,500 against Alonzo Roberts and Porter Roberts.

John V. Farwell sued C. F. Penne for $1,000.

John Fitzgerald commenced a suit for $10,000 against Mark T. Seymour, J. O. Rutter, and E. S. Alexander.

Henry W. Martin brought suit for $1,000 against H. H. Haaff.

John W. Schenk began an action against Patrick Heffron, claiming $1,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Charles M. Pearson began a suit in trespass against Peter A. Schumacher, claiming $2,000.

COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Becker grant of administration was issued to Jacob Sold under an approved bond of $1,000.

Letters of guardianship were issued to David D. Spencer as guardian of Frank D. Spencer, et al., minors, and his bond of $20,000 was approved.

Henry Schipler was appointed administrator of the estate of John Kemff under an approved bond of $4,500.

In the matter of the estate of the late Robert A. Kinzie (Paymaster U. S. A.) the inventory appraisement and widow's award were approved.

In the matter of special assessments of the City of Chicago, W. H. Carter, H. Benze, and G. D. Talbot were appointed Commissioners to make special assessments 368 to 588 inclusive.

In the matter of the application of "Dr." Robert Greer for release under the Insolvent act, the Court decided that the property mentioned in the schedule filed was exempt under said act, and thereupon the prisoner was discharged.

THE CALL.

JUDGE ROGERS—72 to 100, except 74, 75, 82, 86, 87, 92, 93, and 94.

JUDGE TREE—Tax appeals to-day.

JUDGE FARWELL—No call given.

JUDGE GARY—114 to 138, except 115, 120, 121, 123, 133, and 134.

JUDGE BOOTH—108 to 132, except 109, 111, 112, 114, and 117.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—John Hondek v. Frank Gorgey, $60—The Commercial National Bank v. F. P. Browne and Charles L. Spalding, $541.17.

JUDGE GARY—James W. Garvey v. John W. Parkhurst, $241.40—Henry Davis v. A. P. W. Skinner, $494.15—Isaac N. Harmon et al. v. Samuel C. Kenega, $116.42.

JUDGE JAMESON—Jacob Becker v. George Ingersoll and Charles Sassaman, verdict $352.93.

JUDGE BOOTH—Louis Hirsenhorn et al. v. Samuel Eichhauf, $1,617.31.

Liquor Laws of ye Olden Time.

It was one of the doctrines of our Puritan ancestors that—

Man wants but little here below;

and doubtless they believed—

That little he wants strong,

for a plentiful allowance of beer, wine, and spirits appear in their list of preparations for the voyage. Suitable persons, approved by the magistrates,—for mine host was a man of considerable importance in ye olden time,—were licensed to keep ordinaries or taverns, and sell liquors; but were bound by stringent laws to allow no drunkenness or disorder on their premises. Indeed, the guests themselves were not free from surveillance. We read in Josselyn's "Voyage to New England" "that if a stranger went into one of these houses of entertainment, he was presently followed by one appointed to that office, who would thrust himself into his company uninvited, and if he called for more drink than the officer thought in his judgment he could soberly bear away, he could presently countermand it, and appoint the proportion beyond which he could not get one drop."

Some of the old laws for the regulation of taverns are rather curious. The following, enacted July 11, 1677, by the "Great and General Court," held at Plymouth, will serve as a specimen:

"It is ordered by the Court and the authorities thereof that none shall presume to deliver any wine, strong liquors, or cyder to any person or persons whom they may suspect will abuse the same; or to any boyes, gerles, or single persons, tho' pretending to come in the name of any sicke person, without a note under the hand of some sober person in whose name they come; on pain of five shillings for every such transgression. The one halfe to the Country and the other halfe to the enformer."

Drunkenness was punished by various penalties, which will seem amusing to us, though, doubtless, considered otherwise by those who incurred them. Here are a few specimens:

"Serjeant Perkins, ordered to carry forty turfs to the fort, for being drunk."

"Daniel Clark, found to be an immoderate drinker, fined forty shillings."

"John Wedgewood, for being in the company of drunkards, to be set in the stocks."

"A man who had often been punished for being drunk was now ordered to wear a red D about his neck for a year."

Such entries may be found scattered through the old court records, and occasionally may be found on the church records.

Quite a trade had sprung up between the Colonies and France and the West Indies. The Colonies exported fish, pipe-staves, clapboards, and received in return wines, rum, and various other articles. The Rev. Increase Mather, in a sermon preached at Boston in 1686, thus deplores the introduction and use of rum:

"It is a common thing that later years a kind of strong drink, called rum, has been common amongst us, which the poorer sort of people, both in town and country, can make themselves drunk with. Those that are poor and wicked too, can for a penny or twopence make themselves drunk. I wish to the Lord some remedy may be thought of for the prevention of this evil."

Nearly 200 years have flown by since the worthy Mather uttered this wish, and as yet no remedy has appeared.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL PAPER WANTED—LOUIS J. HITZ, Loan and Financial Agent, 72 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, Singer machines, and valuable collaterals; also $1,200 on city real estate for one year at 10 per cent. C. TUNNICLIFF, Broker, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AND other securities. Also $3,000 in purchase-money mortgages for sale. ENOCH HOWARD & CO., Room 2 McCormick Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO CITY PROPerty. Improved preferred. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY PROPERTY AND improved farms in Illinois, in sums of $1,000 and upward. Principals only dealt with. D. K. PEARSONS, 86 East Van Buren-st.

TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, $3,000 and $3,400; money ready; or will purchase first-class real estate mortgages. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate and Loan Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$20,000, IN AMOUNTS OF $2,000 OR more, on city real estate or Illinois farms within 100 miles. B. L. PEASE, Reaper Block.

WANTED—A LOAN FOR FIVE YEARS, $4,000 each, on two marble-front houses, corner of Millard-av. and Twenty-second-st. Address B, Room 23, Exchange Building.

WANTED—$10,000, FIVE OR TEN YEARS, SEcurity A 1. We have applications daily for money on real estate. Parties having money can have it placed for them without cost or trouble. Several small sums wanted at once. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

WANTED—$10,000 TO $20,000 FOR ONE YEAR only at 10 per cent interest, in a first-class paying business. I will also part with a reasonable interest in the business as a special inducement without other remuneration. This is worth examining into. Address O 24, Tribune office, stating when and where an interview may be had.

WANTED—$3,000 FOR FIVE YEARS, SECURED by first mortgage on business lot and store on West Madison-st. Principals only address V 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,000 FOR SALE—IN PURCHASE money, mortgages secured on inside property, in sums of $200 to $500; will pay a liberal rate of interest. Address E C, Tribune office.

WANTED—$6,000—I HAVE A HANDSOME EAST front 50-foot lot on Vernon-av., one block south of Douglas-place. I want to build 2 houses, and will give one house and lot to party furnishing money. Call or address DRY GOODS, 412 Cottage Grove-av.

WE DESIRE A FEW APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS on Chicago real estate, inside city limits, in sums of $1,000 to $5,000. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate and Loan Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

8 PER CENT INTEREST ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS is paid at the Savings Department, office TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

$2,500 GILT-EDGE PURCHASE PAPER FOR sale. Also money to loan. Principals call on or address S. KERR, 24 and 26 Otis Block.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR FARMS, OR LANDS FREE from incumbrance, two equities, $12,000 and $19,400. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR GENTLE FAMILY HORSE, lot on Seventy-fifth-st., near Grand Crossing. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR BRICK OR STONE LOT on Seventy-fifth-st., near Grand Crossing. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE of $1,100 for horses and carriages, or furniture, paper, gilt edge. Address N 80, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—25X190 FEET, NORTH FRONT, between Clark and Dearborn-sts., on Monroe; we want good unincumbered property, farm or lots; we will give a bargain. T. B. BOYD, Rooms 13 and 14, 146 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME FINE LOTS ON SOUTH Side for horses and buggies or other property. Address Y 89, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN 8-ROOM COTTAGE and lot on Northwestern-av. for groceries, saloon, outside lots clear, or house on leased ground; house all furnished. FRANK BEERS, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—A PIECE OF FIRST-CLASS business property, would exchange for unimproved property in North Division. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—40 LOTS, NEAR HUMBOLDT Park, for improved property.
50 lots, near Danville Railroad and Brighton, for a good farm.
48 lots at Washington Heights for city property.
20 acres near Englewood, for good Illinois or Iowa lands.
10 lo's at Sixty-first-st. and Centre-av., Englewood, for house and lot.
40-acre farm in Michigan for city property.
230 acres Iowa (choice) for Chicago property.
200-acre farm in Iowa for city property.
640 acres Nebraska for city or suburban property.
LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A COTTAGE AND CHOICE grove lots for farms or other property. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—FOUR OCTAGON BRICK DWELlings, large lots, fine location, on South Side, for vacant lots and cash. C. S. BURDICK, 71 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME CHOICE SUBURBAN property for dry goods, from $1,500 to $3,000. PAYSON & DAVIS, 171 East Randolph-st., Room 28.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A fine 40-acre tract, admirable for subdivision, southwest, near Parkway, railroad, and good improvements; prefer improved property, South Side. Address Y 78, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY WORTH about $6,000, the pleasantest residence property within 100 miles of Chicago; 300 feet front, centre of city; commands view of entire town; grounds highly ornamental, on bank of beautiful river. STARR, owner, 263 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE 15 ROOMS AND LOT ON West Taylor-st., near Vernon Park, worth $7,000; rents at $65 per month; encumbrance, $2,500, for good city or suburban lots. C. B. HOSMER & CO., 116 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—LOTS THIS SIDE South Chicago for good furniture or other personal property. Room 13, 188 Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RESIDENCE, SOUTH SIDE, in exchange for fine building lots in best part of Hyde Park. Can make quick trade. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

WANTED—A TRACT OF RICH LAND, LYING IN a body, suitable for a stock-farm, in exchange for large-sized, well-located lots in one of the most accessible and prosperous suburbs of the city. S. B. BOWLES, 154 Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PIANO IN EXchange for a lot, on McGregor-st., near Stewart-av. Address S 4, Tribune office.

WILL TRADE GOOD CITY NOTE OF $1,500, PAYable August, drawing 10 per cent, for any good business. Address Q 26, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—FRIDAY LAST, 2 COATS. OWNER CAN have by applying corner Allport and Clayton-sts. JOHN LINDEMANN.

LOST—MINK BOA, AT THE MASS-MEETING yesterday afternoon, at the Methodist Church Block. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with W. F. CHATFIELD, 77 Clark-st., basement.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING LAST, PART OF A coral ear-ring, a rose set in etruscan and Roman gold. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to No. 2 Park-row.

LOST—A BUNCH OF KEYS, WITH NAME ATtached. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to 80 South Water-st.

LOST—A SILK SCARF, VARIEGATED WITH blue border. Reward at 62 Lake-st.

TAKEN UP—SUNDAY, MARCH 22, A BRINDLE cow, half of her tail off. The cow can be had on payment of charges. HENRY TERMICK, 737 Madison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

40 EAST HARRISON-ST., OPPOSITE POSTOffice—Best board, cleanest rooms in city, $5 per week; one single room; gas, furnace; English family; references.

100 THIRD-AV., NEAR HARRISON-ST.—BRICK house; board for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano; day-board, $3.50.

286 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM and room off. Also, room for single gentleman. Board in family if desired. References exchanged.

West Side.

276 AND 278 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CORNER Morgan—First-class board for gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD IN A PRIvate family, with a large front room, well furnished, suitable for gentleman and wife.

A FLOOR CONSISTING OF 4 CHEERFUL ROOMS in a large house on Western-av., to a family of four adults or two couples. Board, $4.50 for each person. Two rooms $12 per month. Address O 74, Tribune office.

Hotels.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, CORNER MADISON AND Desplaines-sts.—Rooms, with board, $5, $6, and $7 per week; day board $4 per week.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE 4-HORSE POWER BAXTER engine, one No. 3 power press, shafting, belting, etc. The above machinery has never been used to exceed four months, and is as good as new, and will be sold cheap for cash or part time. Inquire at 85 Washington-st., Room 1.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 25x125, CORNER Green and Tyler. Lots on Henry-st., near Laflin; easy terms. Store and lot 120 North Halsted-st. Lot corner Honore and Harrison. House and lot 126 South Halsted. House and lot 121 South Halsted-st. House and lot 125 South Halsted-st. House and lot 43 Hamilton-av., 25x125. House and lot 270 West Harrison. House and lot 433 South Harrison, only $4,000; easy terms. House and lot 720 South Halsted. House and lot 145 South Jefferson. 60x170 corner Jackson and Rockwell. Nos. 1121 and 1123 West Jackson, only $2,500 each. Lot 27x125, on Jackson, near Centre-av. Cottage and lot 609 West Jackson. House and lot 422 West Jackson. Lot 49x125, corner Jackson and Hamilton-av. Lot 100x125 on Leavitt, near Taylor, cheap. House and lot corner Loomis and Polk, $3,200. Lot 25x70, corner Valentine and Lake. 40 lots on Lake, Washington, and Warren-av., east of railroad track. Houses and lots 125x125 South Lincoln. House and lot 25x125, No. 549 West Lake; bargain. House and lot 132 South Lincoln. House and lot 25x125, No. 39 Laflin. Lots corner Hubbard and Lincoln. 70x125 on Lake, near Hoyne, with improvements, at a decided bargain; long pay. Lot 50x125, corner Van Buren and Loomis. Marble-fronts 699 and 701 West Monroe. Lot 24x125 on Madison, near Oakley. Lot 60x125 on Madison, near Oakley. Store and lot 138 Madison, 25x160. Store and lot 285 West Madison. Lot 25x125 Madison, near Ada. 100 lots on Madison, Wilcox, Adams, and Jackson, east of railroad. Four houses and lot 72x125 Madison, east of Lincoln; special bargains. Parties seeking for investments on the West Side, please call at the West Side agency of D. COLE & SON, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT DWELLINGS FOR SALE—I have just completed several of the finest and best brick dwelling-houses I have ever erected. They are perfect gems. Three of them are on Forest-av. (a choice neighborhood), just south of Thirty-first-st., fronting east, being four stories high (including basement), and each having a messenger elevator running from the basement up through all the stories, conveying back and forth, in a few seconds, any article or package, whether it be food, fuel, or apparel. Each house (octagon front) has 14 rooms, besides closets and store-rooms; also, two water-closets and bath-rooms. Elegant large gilt chandeliers, speaking-tubes, furnace, silver-plated railings on front steps and balconies, etc., etc. Also brick barn, with room finished for hostler. I cannot enumerate all the attractions. To be appreciated they must be seen, and every beholder will exclaim with the Queen of Sheba, while viewing the temple, "The half has not been told me." Almost the entire work was done by the day, the proprietor furnishing materials and superintending. I will sell them at a fair price on monthly or annual payments, running through several years, if desired. I will be at the buildings for a few days, from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m., and at 87 State-st. every morning, from 10 to 12 m. Residence, 1261 Indiana-av. JOHN COVERT.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—2-STORY AND BASEment house, with lot 78x125 feet, 820 Hubbard-st.
2-story and basement house, with barn and lot 40x100 feet, 626 Hubbard-st.
1½-story and brick basement house, with lot 32x100 feet, 632 Hubbard-st.
2-story and brick basement house, with lot 45x120 feet, 159 South Robey-st.
2-story and basement brick, with lot 20x120, 230 South Leavitt-st.
2-story and basement brick, with lot 20x120, 232 South Leavitt-st.
These houses are for rent to good tenants from May 1, if not sold.
Prices in case of sale very low, or will exchange for clear suburban lots or acres. For full particulars call on B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 123 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SIX NICE NEW COTTAGES ON Ambrose-st., between Leavitt and Campbell, near Blue Island-av. and McCormick's Reaper Works; price $1,600, easy terms. Also, lots on Twenty-second, Moore, and Ambrose-sts., in this subdivision; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. E. R. HORD, 88 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—200 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDed by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. Apply to the owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 1048 Michigan-av., with furniture if desired. Also 25 feet, east front, on Third-av., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts. P. D. HAMILTON, Room 2, 126 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES—NEAR BLUE ISLANDav. and Twenty-second-st., on monthly payments; low price. HENRY WALLER, JR., 88 Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down. Might furnish a little to parties if required. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID PROPERTY NO. 831 Michigan-av., corner of Eighteenth-st., with all improvements. Will sell lot, 47x172, all improvements, or the entire corner, 90x172 feet. CHARLES CORYELL, Nos. 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCES and residence property in the several divisions of the city.
Two fine houses on the avenues south at decided bargains. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER, W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st., lots 4 blocks from Lincoln Park, first class improvements; will furnish money to parties wishing to build. Give long time and low interest.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-STORY AND basement brick house, near Sixteenth-st., only $12,250; on very easy terms if taken at once; possession May 1. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST., 41x120 FEET, NEAR Fifth-av., $1,000 per foot, for a few days; easy terms; a cheap business lot. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON EGAN-AV., CORNER OF Stewart-av.
25 feet on Langley-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.
49 by 160, on Kimbark-av., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts.
50 by 160, on Indiana-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.
20 lots on Second and Eriesta., between Reuben and Noble.
50 by 170, on Michigan-av., with first-class house.
50 by 170, with two-story frame house, on Fourth-av., between Harrison and Polk-sts.
WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—150 FEET CORNER OF KENWOOD-court and Forty-eighth-st.; 74 by 174 corner Wabash-av. and Thirty-seventh-st. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN AND ON easy terms:
200x161 ft, east front, on South Park-av.
223x161 ft, east front, and 223x161, west front, on Calumet-av.
223x161 ft, east front, and 223x161, west front, on Prairie-av.
200x161 ft, east front, on Indiana-av.
Said property is situated between Sixty-first and Sixty-second-sts., only two blocks from the South Park and three blocks from the depot in Englewood.
The whole frontage is planted with elm trees one foot in diameter.
We will sell the 1,284 ft. for $30 per foot on easy terms. Apply to J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS ON WESTERN-AV., NEAR Laughton-st. Also lots on Laughton and Marvin-sts., near Western-av. Also lots near McCormick's Reaper Factory, and will be sold on easy payments. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—36 LOTS, FORTY-SIXTH-ST. AND Dexter-av.; long time if improved. 6 lots, Fullerton-av., near Southport. 8 lots on Paulina-st., near Harrison. C. M. HARTWICK, 21 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, Warren-av.; $7,000. Cottage and lot, West Lake-st.; $3,700. C. M. HARTWICK, 21 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—24X126, ON WASHINGTON-ST., JUST west of Stanton; $1,200 cash, or $1,400 one-half cash. J. H. KEELER, 148 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THAT FINE CORNER, 50X140, SOUTHeast front, Fulton and Oakley-sts.; gas, water, and sewer on street; the best corner on street; price $65 a foot, easy terms. Also, house adjoining, 884 Fulton-st.; built for owner; lot 25x140; first-class; 8 rooms; nearly new; price $5,500. Also, 886 Fulton-st.; 8 rooms; nearly new; $4,300. It will pay any one requiring good comfortable homes to look at this. Inquire of owner, 884 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—HOUSE AND LOT, 25X 125, on Taylor-st., west of Western-av.; house 12 rooms, for two families, water, just built; Western-av. about to be sewered and cindered makes this property very good. Small payment down, balance monthly or quarterly. Apply, after 10 a. m., to M. HALL, Room 14, 183 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDIDLY-FURNISHED 6-ROOM cottage and good barn, with lot 25x150 feet, in South Division, near street-cars. Very cheap for cash or short time. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 123 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH LOT 40x125 feet, within three blocks of two depots. Price very low for cash, or will be exchanged for Iowa lands. Also, unimproved lot 50x120 feet. Can be had at a bargain, all cash. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 123 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE ON PRAIRIE-AV., near Twentieth-st.; lot 30 feet front; $23,000. Address O 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE TWO-STORY and basement marble front house, containing all modern improvements; good neighborhood; South Division; will take a good building lot in part pay. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR ACRE or inside business property; lot corner Archer-av. and Grove-st., with 200 feet on the river, 200 feet deep, and fronting on Archer-av. and Grove-st. 200 feet; railroad track on the 200-foot front; value $50,000; unincumbered. D. COLE & SON, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE LOTS ON STONY Island boulevard, corner Seventy-fifth-st.; cheap. House and lot at Hyde Park, near depot; new; only $3,000; $500 down, balance to suit. Elegant building lot 50x200, at Kenwood on Lake shore; easy terms. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 CLARK-st.; elegant marble front house Park-av. near Wood-st., $11,500. A large list of houses in vicinity of Jefferson Park.

FOR SALE—LARGE TWO-STORY FRAME building, very strong, nearly new, with engine, boiler, shafting, &c., with or without furniture, machinery; easy terms. Apply at 85 Washington-st., Room 4, 10 to 12.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—OCTAGON MARBLE houses, Michigan-av.; cottage, West Side; low price; easy terms. MEARS & CO., 120 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK, HONORE-ST., NEAR Adams, $1,000 cash, $1,000 1 year, balance 2 and 4 years; 1-story and basement brick, Monroe near Lincoln, $3,000, one-third cash, balance easy; 2-story frame near Monroe, east of Jefferson Park, $1,109; would take lots inside, clear, 10 acres in 36, 38, 11, 13, on D. V. R. R.; 20 acres in 11, 27, 13, on D. V. R. R. JAS. R. MAY, Room 1, 164 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND BASEMENT, WEST Adams-st., with lease of lot, at a great bargain for a few days. H. WHIPPLE & CO., 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STATE-ST., ONLY $20 PER foot; these lots are bound to be worth $100 per foot within 5 years; don't fail to see them; they are bargains; terms easy. RICE & CADWELL, Rooms 19 and 20, 9 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STOP! WE'VE GOT IT; HOUSE AND lot at a bargain; clear down to the hard-pan; brick, 10 rooms, 2 stories and basement, pavement, water, gas, sewer, etc.
Rents for $900 per year.
Six thousand dollars takes it; worth $9,000.
RICE & CADWELL, 9 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—CHOICE HOUSE IN FINE ORDER, with lot, on Dayton-st., cheap, and easy terms. H. WHIPPLE & CO., 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 108 AND 110 DEARborn-st.
INDIANA-AV.—Marble front, near Eighteenth-st., at a bargain.
INDIANA-AV.—House and lot near Twenty-sixth-st., no basement; lot 25x170 feet.
INDIANA-AV.—Marble front, 14 rooms, near Thirty-third-st., $9,500.

FOR SALE—BUILDING ON LEASED LOT, WITH lease for long time, suitable for carpenter shop in basement and residence above. Will be sold cheap. Building 148 Huron-st. LE GRAND ODELL, 147 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES CORNER OF TAYLOR-ST. and California-av.; 5 acres in school section west of Central Park; 10 acres on Barry Point-Road; 5 acres on Barry Point-road, adjoining Central Park; 5 acres corner Chicago and Kedzie-avs.; 20 acres on Crawford-av., in Assessor's Division. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 183 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOMS 13 AND 14, 146 East Madison-st.:
$3,500—A splendid 6-room cottage and lot on Western-av., just south of the Railroad; will take lot worth $800 for first payment.
$1,350—New cottage and lot, 5 rooms on Butterfield-st., near Thirty-ninth-st. The cottage alone cost $1,000. This is a great bargain.
$1,800—$300 down, nice 6-room cottage and lot (corner), south front on Taylor-st., half block from Ogden-av. boulevard.
$2,300—2 splendid new 6-room cottages on Jackson-st., just west of the Railroad. We will give easy times.
Want to sell 7-room cottage and lot 25x125, south front, on Washington-st., near Oakly. Want an offer.
$4,000—$1,000 down, splendid 6-room cottage, lot 25x125 on Lincoln-st., north of VanBuren.
$3,500—$1,000 down, 6-room cottage and lot on Paulina-st., 2 doors from VanBuren. Balance in 4 years at 8 per cent.
$4,500—terms easy; 10 room 2-story new dwelling; gas in every room in the house; water, bath, etc.
Lot 25x130 on Seeley-av. between Jackson and Van Buren.
$50 per foot, lot 50x130, south front on Adams, east of California-av. Will take horse and buggy for first payment.
$3,600—nice 8-room cottage and lot 25x125, south front on Washington-av., between Wood and Lincoln-sts. Want an offer.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS FOR HOMES AT RIVER PARK—This suburb, at the crossing of the Desplaines River and the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 10 miles northwest of the Court-House, is now in the market. The lots are 50 by 200 feet, and are sold much lower than any other lots can be had on any railroad within the same distance from the city. The property is all 20 feet above the level of the river, the streets are graded, many thousands of trees planted, and building briskly beginning. The fare to the city is lower than on any other road for the same distance, and the time is only 28 minutes. The average price of the lots is $250, from which a discount of one-third is made to those who buy four or more, and agree to build a house worth $2,000 or more within one year. We shall be pleased to confer with parties who desire a suburban home. SAYLES & WALKER, Proprietors, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 80 ACRES, 12 MILES from the Court House, 1½ miles from the stations of Norwood Park, Park Ridge, and Ridge Lawn, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. This farm is under the highest cultivation, with a beautiful grove of trees, acres surrounding the buildings, and divided into five different fields. Buildings: Frame house with 9 rooms, has been built three years, with wood-house; barn, 16x24; barn for stock, 22x60; ice-house, 16x24 feet, etc. Fruit: apples, cherries, currants, etc. Gravel road goes to Chicago, runs through this farm; road on the east side goes to Park Ridge Station; good water. Price, $150 per acre. Terms, one-third down, balance in one and two years; no incumbrance. This property is very cheap, and never offered in the market before. Inquire of the owner, 41 North Sangamon-st. J. B. FOOT.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND AT Highland Park.
20 acres of improved land at Lake Forest.
40 acres of improved land at Highwood.
A splendid improved farm of 200 acres near Lake Forest.
Farms in the vicinity of Highland Park and Lake Forest for sale or exchange.
Splendid residences in Highland Park and Highwood.
All this property will be sold cheap and on easy terms if taken at once. HENRY YORT, 81 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WILMETTE—HOUSE AND LARGE lot, with barn, two blocks from depot; fruit, ornamental trees, and shrubbery. C. M. HARTWICK, 21 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—LARGE VARIETY OF houses convenient to depot, and choice residence lots centrally located. C. M. HARTWICK, 21 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—CHOICE lots in Village of Washington Heights, one block from depot. Twenty sold last week. JAS. T. KENT, 202 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAINS AT ENGLEwood. Lots on yearly and monthly payments, between the Normal and High Schools, convenient to all of the depots. SPOFFORD, BEYNE & DRAKE, 145 Clark-st., Room 4, and Marooney's Block, Englewood, Room 1.

FOR SALE—BY WILLIAM PRICE, 132 EAST MADIson-st., Room 5: 26 acres adjoining Montrose and Irving Park; 80 acres in N. W. ¼, 5, 37, 13.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS AT WASHINGTON Heights, $200, $250, and $300, two blocks from depot; hotels, stores, etc.; dwellings on adjoining lots. Free from incumbrance. Title perfect. Warranty deeds given. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT CENTRAL PARK AND N. W. Car-Works; favorable terms. Call on D. LEONARD, 179 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD—FINE lots on this fine thoroughfare (100 feet wide), just outside of South city limits; prices low; terms easy; title perfect; most liberal inducements will be given to those desiring to make elegant and substantial improvements. As this will be the most attractive avenue outside of city limits it offers every inducement to those who are seeking for sound investments in the best property. Call for a plat. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—NEW 2-STORY AND brick basement house, with large lot, convenient to depot and schools. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD, IN BECK'S (FIRST) subdivision—Lots at $400 each, on easy terms. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT FIFTY-FIFTH-ST. BOULEVARD, east of Pittsburgh Railroad, lots on monthly payments; all dummy trains stop at this point. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK PROPERTY—400 FEET on Michigan-av., between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth-st., directly in front of the park. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE LOWEST IN THE MARKET—160 acres at Washington Heights, $100 per acre; 40 acres at Highland Park, $200 per acre. Also, elegant blocks and lots in Wilmette, very cheap. SPRINGER, ATWOOD & CO., 159 LaSalle-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MAPLEWOOD, ONLY 4 miles from Court-House; accessible by street-cars; commutation fare, 6¼ cents. Shade trees have been set over the entire property; sidewalks have also been put down; a splendid well on the property, with plenty of pure water per minute. These lots are rapidly increasing in value by the city improvements which will soon reach the property. Price of lots from $400 to $600, on easy payments. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT PARKSIDE, ON ILLINOIS CENtral Railroad, 8 miles from Court-House, 25 minutes' ride; on Madison and Lafayette-avs.; 1 block of depot. Trees have been planted, streets graded; Illinois Central furnish easy access to and from the city. This property is within 3 blocks of South Park. Price of lots from $400 to $600. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—TO SPECULATORS—WE HAVE 3 tracts 6½ acres each, 2 tracts 20 acres each, 1 tract 40 acres, of choice property, and near the Morgan-av. depot in Washington Heights, the owners desire sold within 15 days, and at such prices to warrant large profits during 1874. Call and see us. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 123 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT $50 PER FOOT, TWO LOTS ON Indiana-av., near Forty-ninth-st. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 9-ROOM HOUSE ON SIXTY-second-st., near Wallace; price low. Will make terms to suit purchasers. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, CHOICE RESIDENCE and business property. Also acre property that will pay 25 per cent per annum on the investment. H. WHIPPLE & CO., 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MAKE RENTS BUY A HOME! SIX good houses at Englewood, four splendid houses at South Evanston, for sale on monthly payments by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 273 and 274 State-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER, W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st., first-class stock and grain farm in Iowa, 240 acres; small tract timber; living water; is set with fruit trees; large and new buildings. Terms, ¼ cash, balance 8 per cent. Two farms near Manchester, Iowa. Fruit farms near St. Joseph, Mich.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FARM 100 ACRES, Ann Arbor, Mich.; ¼ mile from city limits. No incumbrance. C. M. HARTWICK, 21 Otis Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE. WE can make a fine trade of the above for good unimproved Michigan-av. property. Location excellent. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

WANTED—HOUSES—WE CAN SELL GOOD houses if put in our hands at once. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

WANTED—GOOD DWELLING LOT FOR CASH and other property. C. S. BURDICK, 71 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE A PURCHASER FOR HOUSE and lot on South Side worth $5,000 to $7,000; must be worth the money. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT WELL SITUATED in city's southern part; low priced, decided bargain, small payments. Address Q 8, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED; COMPLICATED accounts adjusted; work requiring an expert solicited. WEBB & TUCKER, Room 16, 188 East Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets, old books, rags, metals, and bottles, at PETTIBONE'S, 236, 238, and 240 Fifth-av.; goods called for free of charge in all parts of the city.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 554 State-st.

CONTRACTORS ATTENTION—A LADY WISHES to take a contract for making comforters. All kinds of bedding made on reasonably low terms. Address, for one week, Z 5, Tribune office.

GIVEN AWAY—GOOD RESIDENCE LOTS WORTH $12 a foot at Rogers' Park, 8 miles north of Chicago, to those who build; three blocks east of depot; lots given 25x170 feet, or more; additional land at $10 per foot, on time, to encourage improvements. J. L. OWEN, owner, 185 Washington-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR BOOKS, MAGAzines, and music, in any quantity. Call or address CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 216 E. Madison, E. of Franklin.

PARTIES DESIRING THE SERVICES OF AN EXperienced and reliable private detective, can address in confidence Y 68, Tribune office.

STUTTERING OR STAMMERING—NO CURE NO pay. Send for circular. Office hours 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. D. H. T. SANBORN, 187 West Washington-st.

SALOON—GRAND OPENING WEDNESDAY EVENing, March 25, at 148 South Halsted-st.

TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS—DURING THE next few weeks we shall give especial attention to renting houses, stores, offices, &c. Persons having property to rent, and those wishing to hire are invited to confer with us at Room 13 Methodist Church Block. LORD, BRIGHAM & CO.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 207 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

TO CONTRACTORS, ETC.—THOSE DESIRING TO obtain steady laborers for railroads, tending masons, farm hands, etc., please apply to the Committee of Polish Workingmen's Association, 202 North Rucker-st.

WANTED—LIVE MEN WITH $100 TO $300, TO buy territory and introduce a new household article. No bonus; full amount in goods. Also party with $500 to open factory in St. Louis. Call and examine, or send 50 cents for samples and particulars. 36 North Canal-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A GROcery and produce business located in a good dairy county, on line of railroad, in some thriving town in the State of Illinois, Wisconsin, or Michigan. Any one having such a business to sell, please send description and price to the address of R. W. GARDNER, Salem, Mass.

WANTED—PARTY TO BUILD A BRICK HOUSE for fine lots and some cash. Address F B, 51 Cl[illegible]bourn-av.

WANTED—TENTS—ANY ONE HAVING ANY wall-tents, new or second-hand, large or small, can find a purchaser at Nos. 189 and 197 East Lake-st., upstairs.

WANTED—A GOOD 16-FOOT COUNTER; MUST be cheap. P. A. FELT, 182 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—BRICK AND STONE STORE NO. 4 East Washington-st., 3 tiers of vaults, good light, iron shutters, elevators, etc.; suitable for jobbing or manufacturing; possession March 1. Apply to ELY & CO., 165 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st., between 10 and 12 a. m., or 3 and 5 p. m.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 40X125, ALSO third and fourth floors, with elevators and steam heat, in the Herrick Block, southeast corner Madison-st. and Wabash-av., suitable for wholesale or retail business. The Chicago Public Library occupies a portion of the building. Apply to E. B. MYERS, Law Bookseller, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2 SPLENDID STORES, WITH BASEments, 10 and 12 East Madison-st., very cheap, by owner, C. L. JENKS, on premises.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK STORE, 663 MADISONst., near Western-av., for hardware or dry goods. D. LEONARD, 179 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE ON STATE-ST., NEAR MADIson; also third and fourth floors. Apply at 149 State-st.

TO RENT—A NICE PLACE FOR A RETAIL BUSIness in ladies' goods; Madison-st., near Clark. Address Y 99, Tribune office.

Offices.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE OFFICE, 150 LaSalle-st., at a low rate. Inquire of WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 121 Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BOARDING-HOUSE, 36 ROOMS, 42 bedrooms, North Clark-st., corner Erie; cheap to good party. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, PART of Gard's marble front block, Nos. 15, 17, 19, and 21 North Clinton-st., between Lake and Randolph. The best manufacturing building in Chicago and the cheapest rent. Inquire at E. R. GARD'S office, 15 North Clinton.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FOUR BLOCKS FROM LINCOLN Park, new 2-story and basement brick, 11 rooms, all modern improvements, barn; possession at once; also brick house of 2 flats, 5 rooms, $25 per month each. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME, 665 WEST MADison-st., 10 rooms. House in good repair; gas and water. Apply at 39 South Water-st. Immediate possession.

TO RENT—NEW MODERN IMPROVEMENT, 11-room house, 557 South Dearborn-st., with or without stable. Cheap. No. 180 East Adams-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE in block fronting south on Vernon Park (Macallister-place); contains 11 rooms, furnace, gas, bath-rooms, and all modern improvements; brick barn. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 112 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DOUBLE BASEMENT WITH DOUBLE entrance, 191 and 193 Clark-st. Apply at Room 15, same building.

TO RENT—STONE AND BRICK HOUSES, 289, 290, 292, and 294 West Washington-st.; also 2 bricks corner of Throop and Van Buren-sts. Apply at 130 Throop-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 238 Warren-av., containing 10 rooms, bath-room, etc. Rent reasonable. Inquiry at 587 Fourth-st., corner Lincoln.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 160 Fourth-av., 8 rooms, house in good repair. Apply to WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—A HOUSE ON SOUTH SIDE FURNISHed in complete style; a dozen rooms; fine laundry and furnace room; also, a large stable; at $175 per month. Address W 75, Tribune office.

TO RENT—UPON ONE OF THE AVENUES, BEtween Sixteenth and Twentieth-sts., a house furnished completely in modern taste, new carpets, &c.; twelve rooms; two bath-rooms; billiard-room; commodious barn. Rent, $250 per month. Address Y 98, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A HOUSE THOROUGHLY FURNISHED, 12 rooms, 6 on first floor, bath-rooms, billiard-room, and 100 feet of ground, on one of the avenues on South Side. Address W 85, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH large lot, filled with shade and ornamental trees and shrubbery, small fruits, &c. Has barn, carriage-house, &c., and combines both a city and country residence in one. Will be rented very cheap to a good tenant. F. HATHEWAY, 48 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, CHEAP TO A GOOD TENANT, one of the best residences on Wabash-av. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NEW MODERN IMPROVEMENT, 11-room house, 557 South Dearborn-st., with or without stable. Cheap. No. 180 East Adams-st., Room 25.

Suburban.

TO RENT—FINE RESIDENCE AT HIGHLAND Park, near the depot; fine grounds, large barn, etc.; $30 per month. T. B. VAN WYCK, Room 3 Otis Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, $20; 4 ROOMS, $16; AND 3 rooms, $12 a month; all on Smith-st., 1 block from Union Park, for housekeeping. 86 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR AND BASEMENT, 262 and 264 Madison-st., near Western-av. D. LEONARD, 179 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day, week, or month, at 85 Dearborn-st., Room 22. Charges reasonable to the right parties.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS east of State and south of Twenty-second-st. for light housekeeping. No children. Rent not to exceed $15. Address NICKOLS, southeast corner Thirty-first and Butterfield-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE PLEASANT ROOMS suitable for housekeeping in a good locality. Rent not exceeding $12. Address K 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, in the neighborhood of Hyde Park or Kenwood Stations, a well built, comfortable house (supplied with gas and water) for a small family. Address with description and terms R, P. O. Box 262.

WANTED—TO RENT—RESIDENCES—WE HAVE applicants for houses to rent in all parts of the city. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—2-STORY OR COTTAGE house, six or more rooms, in good neighborhood, east of State and north of Twenty-ninth-st., or east of Clark and south of Lincoln Park; rent not to exceed $35 per month. Address Q 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON OR NEAR ELLIS-AV., a good house with modern improvements; state terms and location. T. 138 Ellis-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—AT EVANSTON, A GOOD house pleasantly located, for a private family. Address at once, stating terms and location, T. 138 Ellis-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A THOROUGHLY-BUILT AND WELL-APPOINTed saw-mill, with planer and matcher and siding machine, located at an excellent point of business, is for sale at a bargain. A stock of logs for 1874 already in. Capacity of mill per day of ten hours, 24,000 feet of lumber, 20,000 shingles, and 10,000 lath. For particulars, address JACOB HOUGHTON, Michigamme, Marquette Co., Mich., or JAMES ROOD, No. 9 Metropolitan Block, city.

A FINE BAR AND CIGAR-STAND, SPLENDIDLY furnished, for sale; would take in payment secured paper. HENRY SLOAN, 14 Reaper Block.

A FIRST-CLASS MEAT-MARKET, GOOD LOCAtion, doing a nice cash business, for sale cheap; good reasons for selling. J. DU. WEISS, 509 West Madison-st.

A MAN WITH $600 TO TAKE A HALF INTEREST in a good paying office business. Must have a partner; can't attend to it alone; good security given. Call at 24 Reaper Block.

A GOOD BASEMENT SALOON FOR SALE, INcluding a pool table, on a good corner; cheap for cash. Inquire of M. GOTTFRIED, 165 Archer-av.

A GOOD MAN WITH A SMALL CAPITAL CAN find a first chance to go into a very profitable and legitimate manufacturing wholesale business by calling on C. C. JEROME & CO., No. 173 South Clark-st., Chicago. All in good shape with two factories in operation; a good man wanted more than money.

A RELIABLE LIVE-MAN WITH $600 CASH WHO will be satisfied to do a good legitimate business, can engage in real estate, loan, and exchange office; no frauds need answer. Address T 84, Tribune office.

BLACKSMITH-SHOP, WITH TOOLS, IN A FIRSTclass locality for ship-work. Apply to JOHN MOORE, 85 North Wells-st. or 189 Bremer-st.

MILLINERY STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE cheap; rooms to rent, at 347 South Halsted-st.

PHOTOGRAPHER'S STOCK FOR SALE OR EXchange; tools and business to the amount of $2,500; situated near Chicago, in a live town of 6,000 inhabitants; will exchange for unincumbered lots in or near Chicago. Call on or address, J. B. FOWLER, Evanston, Ill.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS CIgar store and news stand, cheap rent. Apply at 384½ State-st.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $1,000 IN CASH TO TAKE an interest in an established fire insurance agency; a first-rate chance to the right man; no triflers need apply. Address, with real name, Y 50, Tribune office.

$2,000 WILL BUY THE ENTIRE FURNITURE of 12 rooms, including electric bath and heating apparatus; has been used as a medical institute for two years. A splendid chance for a physician or first-class boarding-house. Will sell with or without electrical apparatus. House to rent. Address Y 64, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT THE SECOND-HAND CARRIAGE DEPOSItory, phaetons, six-seaters and single top buggies, coupe rockaways, business wagons, at low prices. 384 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—EIGHT TOP BUGGIES, THREE OPEN buggies, 2 democrats, 5 express wagons, 1 top grocery wagon; also 1 horse, buggy, and harness at HATHAWAY'S, 550 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS NEW top-buggy. Inquire at 433 North Wells-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND TOP BUGGY, also, one phaeton buggy, at WRIGHT'S Livery, 14 Quincy-st.

WANTED—A SPAN OF PONIES, YOUNG, SOUND, and kind, dark color, good travelers, and weigh about 700 lbs, used to the city. Address V N, Tribune office.

WANTED—200 CAVALRY HORSES, FROM 5 TO 8 years old; dark colors, and 15 hands high. M. C. WILBUR, 167 Michigan-av.

WANTED—60 TEAMS WANTED AT THE FOURMile House, on West Lake-st., to haul sand, by JAMES MURPHY.

WANTED—A 1-HORSE PLATFORM SPRING truck; must be cheap and but little worn. Apply at STRICKLAND'S, 176 East Adams-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD EXPRESS RIG. Apply at 549 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW A HORSE FOR ONE week on trial; if suitable will buy. Address, by letter, 1026 West Lake-st.

MUSICAL.

A YOUNG LADY OF MUSICAL EDUCATION would like to meet with a family where music would be equivalent for a home; the best of references given. Call or address 583 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW, FINELY-CARVED, 7-OCTAVE piano, very cheap for cash. Purchaser call at 63 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A PARLOR ORGAN AS GOOD AS new. If you want a bargain, call on PHILLIPS, 124 LaSalle-st., basement.

PIANOS AND ORGANS AT AN IMMENSE REDUCtion in price, on installments, and to rent. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

WANTED—PIANO, OR GOOD FURNITURE, FOR some first-class suburban lots. Address Y 82, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

MASS. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. — ENtrance Examinations June 1 and 2, and Sept. 29 and 30. For New Catalogue and late entrance examination papers apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Sec'y, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, &C.—YOUNG MAN with about $1,000 ready cash; secured by mortgage. First-class situation, steady employment. Address U 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER; A single man preferred. Apply, stating salary required, and where last employed; none but a competent man, with the best of references need apply. W 8, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—GOOD CARPENTER TO GO A SHORT distance in the country, steady work, good pay. Apply at 46 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE-PAINTER to go to Burlington, Iowa, work by day or piece. Apply at 706 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A SMART HONEST GIRL TO SELL cigars and make change in a barber-shop, at 256 South Clark-st.

WANTED—BOYS TO FEED GORDON PRESS; only those who have had experience need apply. J. F. LAWRENCE, 359 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BRASS-FINISHER; one accustomed to all kinds of jobbing; none others need apply. EDWARD SMEETH, Copper and Brass Works, corner West Randolph and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD MACHINIST. ALSO A BOY who has already worked in a machine shop, at 67 Canal-st., near Madison.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AT 16 MAIN-ST., AND 687 Blue Island-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 TEAMS FOR RAILROAD, $4 PER day; a few laborers and choppers. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—20 MINERS AND LABORERS, SHOEmakers, farm-hands; German girls for cooks and housework, at 20 North Canal-st., up-stairs.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT. WORK for everybody. Good wages. Permanent employment. Men and women wanted. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN COMPETENT TO furnish weekly letters to an Eastern class journal. Address Box 57, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—100 COAL-MINERS AND LABORERS to work in the Minonk Mines. Steady work for a year. MINER T. AMES & CO., 134 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—MEN OF ENERGY TO SELL A GOOD article used in every family. Apply at Room 13 Nevada Block, corner Franklin and Washington-sts.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE LIFE OF Charles Sumner, by the Rev. Elias Nason; full, complete, and authentic; a fine opportunity for wide-awake canvassers. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston.

WANTED—MEN—WE CAN GIVE 5 OR 6 YOUNG men a chance to make $5 to $7 a day for a few weeks in Chicago, and steady business to any one in other towns. Sample free. MERRILL & CO., 184 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR THE AMERICAN Sewing-Machine. 263 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A MAN EXPERIENCED IN FARMING, one who will make himself generally useful, to go to River Park; married man preferred. RHODES & CLARKE, 121 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE photographic art; one who will take an interest in the business. Call at 20 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE RELIABLE MEN TO canvass for a first-class fire insurance company; those having a large city acquaintance preferred. Address R 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, A HEAD porter; none need apply unless competent to fill the situation. Address W 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 TEAMS FOR RAILROAD WORK, $4 per day; 3 farm hands; office charges, $2.00. 35 North Clark-st., Room 9.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CHANG-CHANG. ONE man orders 2,500 boxes, and says he can sell $500 per week. State and county rights now ready. Call at once and secure an agency. Chang-Chang Mfg. Co., 69 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY WHO IS WILLING to work; must live with his parents. Apply between 2 and 4, at 85 East Washington-st., Room 15.

WANTED—A BOY IN THE STORE TO DO CHORES and errands. J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., 54 and 56 Madison-st.

WANTED—ERRAND-BOY, 12 TO 15, IN BANK, who can speak two or more languages. Answer, stating age, languages spoken, and wages expected, N 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN WISHING EMPLOYMENT THAT will pay, to sell Brooks' Patent Knife-Sharpeners; fifty articles. AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY, 113 East Madison-st., Room 20.

WANTED — INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business. Inquire at PORTER'S National Telegraph College, 159 LaSalle-st., Room 79.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN TO COOK and do the laundry work for a small family; reference required. Apply at 297 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL to take care of children; one that will go into the country for the summer. Call at 28 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—GIRL AT 398 WEST VAN BUREN-ST. Call between 9 and 10 in the morning; side door.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family. Apply at 85 McGrath-st. (continuation of Van Buren), between Hoyne and Leavitt.

WANTED—AT 1238 MICHIGAN-AV., GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer. Good wages.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR SECOND-WORK, and to take care of a child 2 years old. References required. 301 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDISH, OR NORWEgian girl to do general housework in a private family. Call at 466 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three. A good home and wages will be given to the right party. 58 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DOMESTIC GIRL, GERMAN preferred. Inquire at 161 corner of North Clark and Indiana-sts., fourth story. Entrance on Indiana-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN FOR housework; small family. Good wages will be given to the right person. 704 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS AT No. 133 South Sangamon-st. to-day.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, immediately, No. 29 Langley-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT GIRL FOR general housework. 328 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINAvian girl for general housework. A good home for quiet girl. Apply at 13 South Union-st.

WANTED—A KITCHEN AND SECOND GIRL; private family. Apply at 235 Erie-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO MIND A BABY, AT 160 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—AT 384 SOUTH PARK-AV., A SWEDE girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Highest wages to a good girl.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good washer and ironer, and plain cook; also a nurse-girl. Reference required. Call at 1226 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR THE DINING-room. Apply at 338 West Washington-st.

WANTED—ONE KITCHEN GIRL, AND ONE UPstairs girl, at Merchant's Hotel, corner Clark and Lake-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF two small children, in a small family. American or German preferred. Apply at 223 South Paulina-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWORK AND scrub, at the Douglas House, Cottage Grove.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO MAKE VESTS, TO GO to Evanston, Ill. Inquire of T. F. PHILLIP, 80 State-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD OPERATOR on Grover & Baker machine. 82 State-st., upstairs.

Nurses.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE-GIRL TO take care of children. Apply at Room 50 Continental Hotel.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CHILD NURSE, and for second-work; require good reference. English, German, or Swedish preferred. Call at 743 Michigan-av., corner Twentieth-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, laundries, city and country, at MRS. DUSKE'S office, No. 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—I OFFER TO LADIES IN CITY AND country light healthy respectable employment. Please call and investigate; references required and given. Address or call on MRS. SCHOEK, 189 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS TAILORESSES ON custom pants. Apply at 77 North Clark-st., third floor.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY A DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE ON EASY monthly payments, and pay for it in sewing if you desire, at 172 and 174 South Clark-st., up stairs.

COME TO 128 DEARBORN-ST. AND BUY THE best sewing machine made; all the attachments given, including Rolland's improved spool monitor. J. N. WILKINS, City Agent for Singer.

FOR SALE—WHEELER & WILSON IMPROVED family sewing machine, half cabinet case, as good as new, cost $250, for sale at $30. 663 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF NEW HOWE AND VICTOR sewing machines at one-half the usual prices. Room 1, 85 Washington-st.

ONE IMPROVED SINGER, ONE HOWE, AND TWO Grover & Baker machines, late improved, in perfect order, for sale below half price. 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 273 SOUTH Halsted-st., City Agent. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, and repaired. Open evenings.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine, thread, needles, oils, and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—4,000 FT. OF 3-INCH PLANK, 12 and 16 ft in length. 545 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS, at the southeast corner of Twelfth and Canal-sts.

FOR SALE—15,000 CEDAR POST, CHEAP IF sold at once. D. S. INGHAM, 114 Monroe-st.

WANTED—AN ASSORTED STOCK OF LUMBER worth $2,000, for $1,150 cash and lot worth $1,500. D. S. INGHAM, 114 Monroe-st., Room 6.

WANTED—TO CONTRACT FOR 1,500,000 GOOD, well-burned brick, delivered convenient to the Stock-Yards. Address V 20, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WE WANT AGENTS IN every town and city in the United States to sell Jerome's portable burglar alarm, large profits. Call on or address C. C. JEROME & CO., 173 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—SMART AND ENERGETIC male and female agents to sell an article used by every family. Profits large; sells at sight. Call at Office 12 Otis Block, 125 LaSalle-st., or send 25 cents for sample. C. E. STEPHENSON & CO.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—NORTH CLARK-ST., FEB. 21, AND Lincoln Park, March 22. Send address to GEORGE HOLMES, Chicago Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ACCOUNTANT WITH twenty years' experience wants employment May 1st in bank or wholesale establishment in Chicago. A No. 1 recommendations furnished. Address R 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR dry-goods salesman; have had experience in both; best of reference. Address F P R, 144 South Western-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN ANY POSITION OF respect; 3 years' experience in grocery business; reference undoubted. Address V 88, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN cutter; has had four years' experience in this country; speaks English well; city preferred. Address AUGUST FELDT, Waterloo, Minn.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER, BY A MAN of 17 years' experience. Is a good, practical mechanic. Best of references. Address Q 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT and pastry cook; long experience; city reference. Address 203 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A STEAMSHIP OR stationary engineering, by a first-class engineer, well recommended. Apply at Room 7 Exchange Building.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (DANE) as coachman in a private family. Thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and is well acquainted in the city. Best of city references. Address V 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; has perfect knowledge of the business and understands the care of horses. Address JOHN OLSON, No. 21 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man of steady habits, who understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly, and can give the best of reference. Address U 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A PRIvate family, by a young man (Swede) of industrious and temperate habits. Thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to work. Reference given. Address O 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH good reference to take care of horses and carriage; can make himself useful. Address O 4, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—I WANT TO GET A JOB in a light goods warehouse; I have a good horse and wagon, and would work in warehouse when there is no delivery to be done; will work cheap by the month; can give the best of city reference. Address MURRAY, NELSON & CO., Room 6 Major Block.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MECHANIC out of employment, whose skill and taste would be appreciated. Writes an excellent hand, is quick and correct at figures, and a good scholar in general. Address P 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH several years' experience in the retail drug business, either in a wholesale or retail store; willing to do anything to get work. Address Q 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SUPERINTENDENT or manager of iron works, foundry preferred, by a practical man of administrative and executive abilities; would take a per centage of the profits as a part of salary. Address, with name and place of establishment for three days, IRON, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to cook, wash, and iron, or do laundry work in a private family. Call or address 33 Ontario-st., in the rear. Can give reference, if required.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general housework in a small family. Apply Tuesday and Wednesday at 86 St. John's-place.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A RELIABLE, thorough girl as cook in a first-class family or housekeeper; no washing; good reference. Address X 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework, or to cook, wash, and iron, or to do laundry work; can give the best of reference. Please call at 301 South Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one to cook in a boarding-house, willing to help in washing, and one for housework in a small family. Call, for two days, at 33 Samson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE private family, to do general housework; North Side preferred. 299 Hurlbut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR HOUSEWORK, OR any kind that a kitchen girl can do; also for a girl to work for her board for three or four days. Address MAUD LANSON, Evanston, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls to do general housework. Call or address HANNIE ANDREW, 390 Arnold-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Reference if required. Apply at 334 Centre-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to do general housework or kitchen work. Good reference. Apply at 763 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Swedish girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Please call at 121 East Erie-st. South Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in private family. Inquire at 173 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a private family, or to wash and iron. Good reference if required. Please call immediately at 19 Hunt-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second-work. Reference if required. Please call or address at 41 Alston-road.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SERvant, thoroughly competent for all kinds of household work. The best of city reference given. Apply at 1080 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. 189 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework or second work with a private family; good reference. Apply at 370 Centre-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD WILLING GIRL to do general housework or second work in a private family; the best of reference given. Please call at 276 West Polk-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT young girl in a small, private family, who thoroughly understands her business and can give the best of city references. Please call in grocery 385 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE willing girl from the country to do second work. Call or address for two days at 93 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer in private family; reference given. 19 Ray-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS Swede girl for dining-room or chamber work. Inquire at 48 South Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE GIRL for cooking, washing, and ironing in a private family. Address 54 East Chicago-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GOOD WORKING girls, with references, for city and country. Mrs. POTTER, No. 1 South Clark-st., Room 2.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MRS. BATES, NO. 10 Peck-court, still continues the business of supplying servants to the ladies of Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED — WITH A CAPITAL OF $10,000 to $15,000, in a flouring mill in Minnesota; mill now making money. The advertiser is a miller of sixteen years' experience. Best of references required. Mill can be paid for out of profits in two years. Address M. LEROY, Tribune office, for one week.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300 CAPITAL, TO manufacture the Excelsior Bottled Beer. Inquire of L. WEISS, 17 Desplaines-st., between Randolph and Washington.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A LIVE MAN WITH a few hundred dollars to take a half interest in a well-established cash business ; pays enough to support two families, and can be rapidly increased. Call or address 127 South Clark-st., Room 36.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE, HONEST man, with $500 to put in light manufacturing. The article is my own invention, and has a rapidly increasing sale. I am a woman, but the nature of my article is strictly business; don't answer if you don't mean business. Address, with own name and nature of former business, R 86, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OFFICE; MUST BE straight as a shingle and have $300 cash; no others need notice this. Address Y 87, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A PARTY IN THE REAL estate business. To a young man who has $ [illegible] a good opportunity is offered. Address Q 14, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED—IN EVERY STATE TO SUperintend manufacture of a new article required in every house. Exhibited daily at 261 Madison-st. (at the bridge).

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $15,000 IN AN established grain commission house; pays largely and no risk; references given and required. Address W 28, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 CASH CAPItal for a new business, which has proved to be a decided success in this city. Address T 64, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A LADY WILLING TO take an interest in a fine established business can find a steady and pleasant office-employment; $2,500 cash required, and $100 salary paid; references exchanged. Address T 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—$800—A GOOD BUSINESS corner, store and dwelling of six rooms, with long lease of lot. Inquire on the premises southeast corner of Blue Island-av. and Loomis-st.

FOR SALE—RAILROAD TICKETS TO ST. LOUIS, New Orleans, Louisville, San Francisco, New York, Kansas City, and all other points, at a large discount. Tickets bought. W. F. CHATFIELD, 77 Clark-st., basement.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—DRY-GOODS AND notions, $2,000. PAYSON & DAVIS, 171 East Randolph-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—A McNEAL & URBAN SAFE, 3 inches inside, in perfect order. Address Y 77, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF A CHANGE IN business, I offer my six A No. 1 billiard tables, on favorable conditions, for sale. H. KLARE, 70 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE DOUBLE BEAM FAIRbank's Scale, a Forsyth's Scale and a truck very cheap. Call at 348 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME BUILDING, TO BE MOVED, 24x60, corner Washington-st. and Western-av. D. LEONARD, 179 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TO BANKERS—A FIRST-CLASS 40-inch double-dial burglar-proof safe, very low for cash. Apply to WILLIAM TALCOTT, Room 6 Portland Block.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE—A WALNUT AND striped Terry parlor suit, 7 pieces with rocking-chair, for sale at $45. A hair cloth parlor suit, with 2 rocking-chairs, for $40. Marble-top side table, with drawer, $7. Hanging hat rack for $3. Handsome walnut dressing bureau, cost $70, for $25. Marble-top wash-stand, for $10. Residence 646 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—NO. 1 STANDING desk and matting, two nice chamber sets, marble-top hat-rack, table, carpet, wringer, etc. 240 West Lake-st., drug store.

IF YOU ARE SELLING ANYTHING CALL AND see us. We want household goods and furniture of every kind; pianos, sewing-machines, cooking-stoves, or any kind of merchandise. We will pay highest price. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 41 South Canal-st.

THE COUNCIL.

The Exposition Building to Stand Two Years More.

The Lake-Front Business Placed on File.

A Social Evil Ordinance to Apply to Men.

Assistant City Assessor—The City Physician.

Street Improvements, Etc.

The Council met last evening, President Dixon in the chair.

A NEW OFFICE-HOLDER.

A communication was received from the Mayor announcing that he had accepted the resignation of W. H. Wells, of the Board of Education, and appointed John Johnson to fill the vacancy. It was placed on file.

ANNA DICKINSON'S LECTURE.

An invitation to attend Anna Dickinson's lecture to-night was placed on file. Tickets were inclosed, which the Aldermen placed in their vest pockets.

LOBBYISTS.

Ald. Bailey offered a resolution that petitioners, anti-saloonists, and others of the class known and recognized as lobbyists be excluded from the Council Chamber, or at least not accorded the privileges heretofore given, until business matters had been acted upon. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ESTIMATES FOR A SEWER.

The Board of Public Works submitted estimates for a sewer on Meridian street from Desplaines to Halsted. It would cost $1,563.25. The document was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D.

PETITIONS.

The following petitions were presented and referred: From property-owners on Hoyne street, asking for its extension from DeKalb to Southwestern avenue; from other property-owners, for the extension of Irving place from Jackson to Monroe street; from residents in the Sixth Ward, asking that the fire-limits be contracted to Eighteenth street, between the railroad and the river; from property-owners on Morgan street, remonstrating against the paving of that thoroughfare from Madison to Indiana; from Polish workingmen, asking that they be given employment by the city.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS ASKED FOR.

The Board of Public Works were ordered to lay water-pipe on Clybourn avenue, from Ward street to Racine avenue; to lay gas pipes on Whyland street, between Schiller and North avenue; to prepare an ordinance for the curbing, grading, and paving Vincennes avenue, from Thirty-fifth to Thirty-seventh streets; to direct the Rock Island Railroad to put down a sidewalk 18 feet wide on a certain portion of Clark street.

An order directing the Board of Public Works to cause a sewer to be constructed on Vincennes avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Thirty-ninth street, was referred to that body, as was another directing them to prepare an ordinance for paving Clark street, from Harrison to Polk.

TO BE PAVED AND OPENED.

The following ordinances were passed: For paving Calumet avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Thirty-first street; opening Henry street, from its eastern terminus to Morgan street; for widening Cottage Grove avenue, from Thirty-seventh street to Egan avenue.

A SOCIAL EVIL ORDINANCE.

Ald. Heath submitted the following ordinance, moving its passage:

Be it ordained, &c., That there shall be kept by the City Clerk, in his office, a book in which all male persons desiring to visit any house of prostitution within the limits of the city of Chicago shall register his name and place of residence; but no fee shall be demanded by the City Clerk for such registry.

Any male persons who shall be found in any house of any description, at any hour of the day or night, whose name has not been so registered, shall be deemed a lawful inmate of such house of prostitution, and upon conviction, shall be fined in a sum of not less than $10 or more than $20.

LICENSE THE MEN.

Ald. Schaffner moved to lay it on the table, as it was wholly impracticable. He was in favor of treating the men and women alike, and thought the men who patronized the social evil ought to be licensed as well as the women.

The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

PEDDLERS, BEWARE!

An ordinance amending the Weights and Measures ordinance, as follows, was referred to the Committee on Markets:

And any itinerant peddler or hawker found using any ice-scale shall be subject to a fine of not less than $10, nor more than $50, for each and every offense.

THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

The report of the Judiciary Committee, recommending an extension of two years from May 1, 1874, to the Exposition Directors, said allowing the building to remain on the lake shore for that time, was taken up.

A minority report, signed by Ald. Cannon and White, was submitted. They reported adversely to an extension, for the reason that the city might want to sell the property, and, if it were leased, a sale could not be so readily effected.

Ald. Richardson moved its adoption.

Ald. White moved to substitute the minority for the majority report.

DISCUSSION.

Ald. Richardson defended the majority report. No proposition had been made to purchase the land on which the building was located. It was far south of the ground the railroads wanted, and the people of Chicago would not thank the Council for refusing to grant an extension, since the Exposition was a benefit to the city.

Ald. Hildreth claimed that the Directors ought to pay something to the city for the use of the ground.

Ald. Quirk was opposed to the "monopolists," as he called the Directors, and asserted that giving them more time was an injustice to the "poor man."

Ald. Richardson stated that the Directors would not object to paying $10,000 or $20,000 if the Council insisted upon it; but if they did, it would only put off the time when the entire proceeds of the Exposition would be turned over to the city, since by the arrangement under which the building was constructed, the proceeds were to be turned over to the city after the improvements were paid for.

Considerable discussion ensued, in which Ald. Schaffner, Campbell, Hildreth, Coey, and Sidwell took part.

Ald. White's motion was lost—yeas, 8; nays, 24; and the majority report was adopted—yeas, 24; nays, 8; as follows:

Yeas—Richardson, Foley, Warren, Dixon, Coey, Fitzgerald, Sidwell, Pickering, Stone, Schmitz, Reddy, Bailey (M. B.), Clark, Heath, Moore, Campbell, Cleveland, Mahr, Scott, Schaffner, Langacher, Brand, Lynch, Corcoran, Jones—24.

Nays—Hildreth, O'Brien, Bailey (T. F.), White, Quirk, Eckhart, Cannon, Murphy—8.

ASSISTANT CITY ASSESSOR.

The same Committee reported in favor of the appointment of five Assistant Assessors, and submitted an ordinance authorizing their appointment and authorizing the Council to fix their salaries in the annual Appropriation bill. It was referred to the Clerk for engrossment, and made the special order for next Monday evening.

THE LAKE FRONT.

The report of the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds, in reference to the lake front, the majority recommending that it be not sold to the railroad companies, and the minority recommending its sale for $800,000, were taken up.

Ald. Richardson moved that both be placed on file.

Ald. Schaffner believed, if the reports were placed on file, the railroad companies would make another and a more definite proposition than the old one.

Ald. Campbell was opposed to selling the lake front until a proposition was made which would render the money paid available to the city. If the property were subdivided, business houses would be built there. The companies had other ground on which to build a depot, and he saw no necessity for the city's sacrificing the property for $800,000 when the companies had offered $1,200,000 for it several years ago, and the land was worth as much now as then.

The motion was agreed to.

CITY LOTS.

The report of the Committee on Fire and Water in reference to selling certain city lots was taken up.

Ald. Richardson stated if the city would sell every foot of ground it owned, more benefit would be derived by way of taxes than at present.

Ald. Stone said that only $50 was derived from property which, if divided into lots and sold, would fetch $500,000.

The report was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings with instructions to report in two weeks.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES.

The reports of the Committee on Judiciary in reference to the claims of John Will & Sons and others for damages on account of the tearing down of their houses during the fire on South Halsted street, in September, 1873, were taken up. The majority report recommended that the claims be not allowed as the city was not liable, and the minority reported recommended that $1,100 be allowed, as the Council had the authority to remunerate the claimants, notwithstanding the city was not liable.

The minority report was adopted, yeas 23, nays 5—Sidwell, Pickering, Stone, Reddy, and Campbell.

THIRTY-FIRST STREET.

The report of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, recommending the passage of an order directing the Board of Public Works to prepare an ordinance for the opening of Thirty-second street, from Cottage Grove avenue to Cottage place, was concurred in.

LAID OVER.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division, reported adversely to the laying of a railroad track on Thirty-first street by the Chicago Plate and Bar Mill Company. The report was laid over for a week.

THOSE POLICE CAPS.

The report of the Committee on Judiciary recommending the payment of $1,290 to J. C. Gobel for caps furnished the police was concurred in, and an order directing the Comptroller to pay the money was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

KILLED.

The Committee on Gas-Lights, to whom was referred the resolution in reference to the fixing by the city of the price of gas for private consumers, reported, recommending that it be placed on file, and the report was concurred in.

THE GAS CONTRACT.

Ald. Quirk offered the following:

Ordered, That the Corporation Counsel be, and he is hereby, directed to take the necessary measures to annul the existing contract with the gas companies.

It was adopted—yeas, 19; nays, 5; as follows:

Yeas—Warren, Pickering, Reidy, Bailey (M. B.), Hildreth, O'Brien, White, Heath, Moore, Quirk, Eckhardt, Stout, Langacher, Cannon, Murphy, Lynch, Corcoran, Jones—19.

Nays—Richardson, Dixon, Coey, Stone, Campbell—5.

TO GET MORE PAY.

The report of the Committee on Judiciary recommending that the pay of the Chief of Detectives be increased $45 a month, and that of his subordinates $25 a month, was concurred in.

LAID OVER AGAIN.

The majority report of the Committee on Schools, recommending the confirmation of George C. Clark as a member of the Board of Education, and the minority report recommending that he be not confirmed, were laid over for a week.

THE CITY PHYSICIAN.

Ald. Campbell moved that the Council proceed to the election of a City Physician.

Ald. Hildreth moved as an amendment that the election be postponed until Monday night, and the amendment was agreed to.

THE WATER RATE.

Ald. Langacher offered a resolution directing the Board of Public Works to report whether the present water rate cannot be reduced. It was passed.

THE VOTE FOR CHAIRMAN.

Ald. Bailey submitted a resolution allowing the Aldermen who voted for Dixon to explain their votes. It was not entertained.

THE LAKE FRONT AGAIN.

Ald. Pickering offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Common Council, the interests of the City of Chicago would be promoted by accepting the offer of the Illinois Central, Chicago, Burling on & Quincy, and Michigan Central Railroad Companies to pay said city $800,000 for a quitclaim of the city's interest in the land lying between Randolph and Monroe streets and Michigan avenue and the railroad tracks of said railroads—such conveyance being made by metes and bounds, defining the exact boundaries, and specially providing that no riparian rights shall be conveyed by said deed.

The Council then adjourned.

THE INDIANS.

Hostile Bands of Sioux Still Absent from the Reservations—Conflicting Accounts as to Their Intentions.

OMAHA, March 23.—Dispatches from Ft. Fetterman say that a party of Indians stole nineteen head of cattle from a citizen, and drove them across the river. Citizens followed the trail and recovered eleven head. The rest were killed. The Sioux who did the stealing are now on the south side of the river, and citizens and cavalry are in pursuit. The Indians number twenty.

Gen. Smith telegraphs from the Red Cloud Agency that all is quiet at both Agencies. The Commissioners are now at the Spotted Tail Agency.

The issue of beef rations has been stopped until an examination of the Indians shall be made. It is estimated that this issue has exceeded the proper issue by about 2,000 lodges.

The Minneconjou and other hostile bands are still at the North. Very little seems to be known of them or their intentions.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, March 21.—The situation is unchanged. Five companies are stationed here, and five at the Spotted Tail Agency. The Peace Commissioners have had a talk, but nothing has been accomplished. It is thought that the number of lodges to which beef has been issued is 2,000 in excess of the true number, and the Indians are ordered to come up and be counted. There is much opposition among the Indians to being counted. Up to the time of the report, Red Dog and family were the only Indians registered. Sitting Bull was haranguing his people, urging them not to register, but to get their guns ready. No demand had been made for the Indians who have committed the murders. The Minneconjous are in the vicinity of Spotted Tail, and have burned a ranche owned by Frank Yates and a lot of Government hay.

CHEYENNE, W. T., March 23.—The troops at Spotted Tail expect trouble, and are fortifying on a position which commands the Agency.

The temper of the Indians at the Agencies is anything but friendly. So far nothing has been accomplished. The more hostile Indians have not been seen, and the whole question is as unsettled as it was a month ago.

The Arizona Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—John P. Clum has recently been appointed Agent for the San Carlos Apache Agency.

A letter from Camp Grant, of the 17th, says Gen. Crook was there, personally looking into the cause of the San Carlos outbreak, and the efficiency of the scouts. It is reported that Gen. Crook is convinced that the San Carlos outbreak was not caused by any white persons, but by a band of Apaches under Cochise. Maj. Randall, at Camp Apache, and Lieut. Schuyler, at Camp Verde, are out in the Final Mountains, with about 400 troops well equipped. No late depredations are reported. All quiet in Sonora.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—For the Northwest and the lake region and thence to the Missouri and Ohio Valley, northwesterly winds, generally freezing temperature and, excepting snow on Lake Ontario, clear and clearing weather.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, March 24—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Rain.	Weather.
Breckinridge	30.61	6	S. E., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Cairo	30.51	37	N. E., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Chicago	30.54	24	N. W., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Cleveland	30.35	27	N. W., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	30.16	24	S. W., brisk.	.....	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.47	32	N., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Detroit	30.43	23	N. W., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Denver	30.27	36	Calm.	.....	Clear.
Davenport	30.71	21	N., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Duluth	30.52	14	S. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Escanaba	30.47	23	N. W., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Ft. Garry	30.32	8	S. E., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Ft. Gibson	30.42	49	N. E., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Keokuk	30.61	28	S., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.56	19	N. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Marquette	30.44	19	W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
LaCrosse	30.65	18	W., light.	.....	Clear.
Leavenworth	30.63	31	S. E., brisk.	.....	Clear.
Omaha	30.62	2	N., light.	.....	Clear.
Pembina	30.62	8	S. E., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Toledo	30.46	24	N. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Yankton	30.49	24	S. E., fresh.	.....	Clear.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Damage Recovered for Forcible Ejection from a Train.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., March 23.—An important case has just been decided in the Circuit Court, in which George Theobold, a German living in this city, recovered $6,000 damages in a suit against the P. C. & St. L. Railroad Company, in which he claimed $12,000 damages for injuries sustained in being put off a train between here and Chicago in which he lost a leg.

TOWN ELECTIONS.

North Side Convention of the People's Party.

Gustav Korn Nominated for Assessor and George Knerr for Collector.

A Mixed Meeting in the Eighteenth Ward.

The West Side Meeting a Failure.

NORTH SIDE CONVENTION.

The delegates chosen by the members of the People's Party of the various wards of the North Side assembled in convention yesterday afternoon at the North Side Turner Hall for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various town offices to be filled next month. A lobbying crowd of about 200 or 300 were present button-holing delegates and urging them to vote for their respective favorites.

THE LOOKERS-ON.

Prominent among the spectators was Washington Hesing, Capt. Gund, ex-Ald. Carney, the Hon. E. H. Washburn, City Assessor Dansby, and several other leading North Side ward-politicians.

ORGANIZING.

The Convention was called to order at 3 o'clock by Mr. Adolph Schoeninger, who nominated for temporary Chairman Ald. Lynch, of the Nineteenth Ward. The Alderman, having been unanimously elected, took the chair, and said the first thing in order would be the election of a permanent Chairman.

Mr. J. McCormick nominated Mr. A. Shoeninger, who was unanimously elected.

Mr. T. W. Fuller was chosen as permanent Secretary.

MR. SCHOENINGER

said that this was the first time that the people of the North Side had met in convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for town offices. Heretofore the politicians and rings had everything their own way and nominated and elected whoever they choose. They had now a chance to select candidates regardless of party dictation. He would particularly call their attention to the office of Town Collector, which was one of the most important offices to be filled. Many people had lost money through the inefficiency of the Collector, and therefore resolutions in regard to this matter should be introduced and adopted. The eyes of the people of the North Side were upon them, and they were expected to do their duty without fear or favor.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. Charles Drandorff moved that a Committee on Credentials, consisting of one from each ward, be appointed by the Chair.

The motion being adopted, the Chairman appointed the following: H. Hamilton, J. Leahy, Ald. Lynch, John McCaffery, and Charles Drandorff.

Henry Hamilton stated that the Sixteenth Ward was not fully represented, owing to the fact that, according to the resolution passed by the Seventeenth Ward Executive Committee, the Convention was to be held at Thielman's Theatre on the 27th, and the same resolutions were adopted by the Sixteenth Ward Committee.

Mr. Schoeninger said that those resolutions were misprinted by the papers, as the original resolution read Turner Hall on the 25th. There was a resolution passed that a meeting of the people of the Seventeenth Ward should be held at Thielman's Theatre on the 27th.

Mr. Hamilton moved that the Sixteenth Ward delegation be allowed to retire for the purpose of consulting whether they should take part in the Convention.

This was lost, and the delegation then took their seats.

THE DELEGATES.

After a short absence, the Committee on Credentials returned, and reported the following delegates entitled to seats:

Sixteenth Ward—H. Hamilton, John Costello, William S. Golson, William Strunck, Frederick Benzinger.

Seventeenth Ward—Adolph Schoeninger, A. Imhoff, A. Boese, B. Leasey, A. Hottinger.

Eighteenth Ward—M. Dwyer, P. O'Malley, George Baynes, John McCaffery, John Mulien.

Nineteenth Ward—P. McCormick, T. W. Fuller, Ald. Lynch, Lorenz Mattern, John Nielen.

Twentieth Ward—James McCormick, B. H. Mann, Michael Ryan, Theodore Asmus, Charles Drandorff.

Mr. William S. Golson said that there was considerable button-holing going on. He would therefore move that the candidates be elected vive voce.

TOWN ASSESSOR.

Mr. Charles Drandorff nominated Gustav Adolph Korn for Town Assessor of North Chicago.

On motion of Mr. William S. Golson, Mr. Korn was nominated by acclamation.

COLLECTOR.

Ex-Ald. Hottinger nominated Mr. George Knerr for the office of Town Collector.

Mr. Henry Hamilton nominated Mr. P. M. Byan.

Mr. John McCaffrey nominated Capt. John Murphy, the present incumbent.

A vote was taken with the following result: Knerr, 19; Byan, 5; Murphy, 1.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Knerr's nomination was made unanimous.

SUPERVISOR.

Ald. Lynch nominated for the office of Town Supervisor Mr. Robert Kinney. Mr. George Baypes nominated Mr. Patrick Hannigan.

The vote resulted as follows: Kinney, 21; Hannigan, 4.

The nomination of Mr. Kinney was made unanimous.

TOWN CLERK.

Ald. Lynch nominated for the office of Town Clerk Mr. John Sweeney. Mr. Lorenz Mattern nominated Mr. A. E. Franklin.

A vote was taken with the following result: Sweeney, 20; Franklin, 5.

The nomination of Mr. Sweeney was made unanimous.

CONSTABLE.

Mr. Schoeninger wished to hear the opinion of the Convention, whether a nomination for Town Constable was in order.

Mr. Drandorff moved that such nomination be made, and the motion was carried.

Mr. A. Boese nominated for Town Constable Charles Hoesel. Mr. J. McCormick nominated Patrick Daley. Mr. Lorenz Mattern nominated N. M. Plotke, and Mr. H. Hamilton nominated G. M. Butler.

The vote showed the following result: Daley, 13; Butler, 9; Plotke, 2; Hoevel, 1.

On motion of Mr. Drandorff, Daley's nomination was made unanimous.

STRICT ECONOMY WANTED.

Mr. William Strunck offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the town officers owe it to themselves and a heavily taxed community to institute strict economy, and in this sense levy no more town taxes than is absolutely necessary in conducting town business.

Resolved, That the thanks of the community is due to His Honor the Mayor and the members of the Common Council for carrying into effect the principles on which the last campaign was conducted, and which was ratified by a majority of 11,000 votes.

DENOUNCING THE TRAITORS.

Mr. Henry Hamilton offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention censures the action of the Aldermen who forsook their party in the late contest for Chairman of the Common Council, and pledge themselves to oppose each.

The motion Mr. Leahey to lay the resolution on the table was lost.

It was then unanimously adopted.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Drandorff moved that the Chair appoint a committee of three to select three from each ward to act as a Campaign Committee.

The motion being carried, the Chairman appointed the following: William Strunck, Ald. Lynch, and James McCormick.

After a short consultation the Committee reported the following gentlemen to constitute the Campaign Committee for North Chicago:

Sixteenth Ward—William S. Golson, Wendel Noel, Henry Hamilton.

Seventeenth Ward—A. Hottinger, A. Schoeninger, M. Leahey.

Eighteenth Ward—M. Dwyer, P. O'Malley, H. Wieland.

Nineteenth Ward—Daniel Fuller, B. McCormick, Jacob Thielen.

Twentieth Ward—John Corcoran, B. H. Mann, Edward Kehoe.

The Convention then adjourned.

After adjournment, a beautiful black-and-tan dog, which had been present to witness the proceedings, died, whether from poison thrown to him by the People's policemen who were present, or from disgust at the nominations made, could not be learned, as he died too suddenly to speak for himself.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WEST SIDE CONVENTION.

In consequence of a misunderstanding as to the day, or else by reason of indifference upon the subject, the attendance at the West Chicago Town Convention was very slim, not more than ten delegates being present. The German papers had announced Tuesday as the time, and the English papers Monday, so that only one German delegate was on hand at Turner Hall, on West Twelfth street. This was Mr. John F. Koch, of the Fifteenth Ward, who finally called the meeting to order after they had waited a long time for the arrival of more delegates. Mr. S. D. King was chosen temporary Chairman, and Mr. Koch Secretary. As the number present was too small to give the proceedings the semblance of regularity, a delegate very sensibly moved to adjourn until this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the same place, the West Twelfth street Turner Hall. The motion prevailed, and the "Convention" dispersed.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Last night a meeting was held in the Eighteenth Ward, at 147 Chicago avenue, supposed to be composed of the voters of that ward. Various persons were nominated for Chairman, and refused, and for a while things looked decidedly blue for the want of this important personage. During the interval that ensued a gentleman by the name of Michael Drew, hailing from Waukegan, mounted a chair and commenced a long assault upon the names composing the ticket placed in nomination yesterday for officers of the Town of North Chicago. Mr. Drew's remarks were received with evident displeasure by those present, and finally he was "choked" off.

Thereupon a majority of those present congregated in the rear of the hall, and, on motion of D. W. Fuller of the Nineteenth Ward, Dr. O. Ryan of the same ward was called to the Chair, and Michael Zilking was chosen Secretary. By request and upon urgent call Mr. James Lyman addressed the meeting in a brief but animated speech; stating he would support the ticket put in nomination at the Convention unless a better was put in the field. He did not believe in the wholesale abuse with which that ticket had been assailed by his friend Drew. There was not one present who would not accept of the salary paid these men if they had the opportunity. Therefore all this talk about salaries was foolish.

D. O'Ryan then followed by stating that he was in a peculiar position,—he didn't live in this ward; to a certain extent he agreed with Mr. Lyman. The Doctor was decidedly non-committal however. Mr. Watson then followed with a few remarks and suggested that this meeting appoint a committee to confer with a like committee from other wards on the question of another ticket. On motion a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Munty, Crawford, and Carroll, were appointed to select a committee of five to confer with like committees from the other wards in regard to placing a second ticket in the field in opposition to the present one. The Committee thus selected reported the following-named as the committee of five, viz: John McAffrey, Michael Sullivan, Louis M. Munty, John Crawford, and Mr. Wieland. The choice of the Committee was confirmed. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

THE FIFTEENTH WARD.

The citizens of the Fifteenth Ward are respectfully invited to attend a meeting this evening at 7:30 o'clock, to be held at J. Schmitz's, Nos. 274 and 276 Milwaukee avenue, to take action on the candidates for Supervisor, Collector, Assessor, and Town Clerk of West Chicago.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The Freight-Handlers' Strike.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 23.—There is nothing new to-day in the strike of the freight-handlers employed by the Erie Company in Jersey City. The strikers, to the number of 350, assembled at 7 o'clock this morning at the freight depot and presented a formal demand to the General Freight Agent that their pay be fixed at 20 cents per hour for an ordinary day's work; 25 cents per hour for extra time; and 40 cents per hour for Sunday work. Their pay heretofore has been 17½ cents, which is the standard price paid for this class of labor by all the railroads. The strikers also stated that they would not renew work unless this demand were complied with. The General Freight Agent told them that if they cared to return at the old prices they should have preference to other men, and gave them till 8 o'clock to reconsider their decision. As they were still firm in their determination not to return at the old figure when the hour had passed, they were expelled from the premises by a detachment of 100 police. No force was required to effect this, and the men have been quiet throughout the day. At 9 o'clock, about 700 men, chiefly Germans, who had been collected in this city from the soup-houses and Castle Garden, were sent over to take the place of the strikers. The great majority are of that unfortunate class which has been without employment for a long time because of the hard times, and they all manifested great eagerness to begin work. They are nearly all unaccustomed to the labor for which they were employed, but the Superintendent thinks that by the expiration of a week they will do well drilled in. A small force of militia has been under arms all day in anticipation of trouble among the strikers, but their services have not been needed.

Strike of Carpet-Weavers in Philadelphia and Vicinity.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 23.—One of the largest mass-meetings of strikers ever held in this city was that of the carpet-weavers, who met this morning in Earl's Hall, Andrew Black presiding. The terms demanded by the strikers are sixty hours' labor per week, at a standard scale of wages paid weekly, 36 inches to count a yard. A number of the manufacturers are willing to give the prices, but refuse acceding to the ten hours per day system. Black said it was the intention of the strikers to renovate the carpet trade of Kensington and vicinity, notwithstanding the efforts of manufacturers. He maintained that the carpet-weavers were not to blame, but are only complying with the wishes of manufacturers to establish a uniform scale of prices. The delegates present reported the employes of sixty-four shops out on a strike. It was agreed that those out shall remain so until the scale is obtained, and that all lawful and peaceable means will be used to get out those at present working at the reduced price. It was also unanimously resolved

That we unitedly stand together for the present standard prices, and that we will not apply for a loan at any shop where the late employes have been discharged or paid off on account of standing for the present standard bill of prices.

The meeting shortly afterwards adjourned. There are in this city and vicinity upwards of 6,500 carpet-weavers, about 950 of whom are receiving the standard prices, and working ten hours daily.

A Lodge of Sovereigns of Industry Organized at Rockford.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 23.—The movement among the industrial classes has spread like wild-fire in this country during the winter. There are now nineteen Granges in the county, and this evening the workingmen and mechanics of this city organized a Lodge of the Sovereigns of Industry; W. F. Barrows, President; E. C. Chandler, Secretary; W. C. Yard, Treasurer; and T. J. Hobart, Lecturer. The organization was effected with much enthusiasm, and promises to be an unqualified success.

Printers' Strike in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—The Union printers all struck to-day against a reduction of wages. The proprietors offer 50 cents per 1,000—the printers demand 60.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—The printers' strike interferes with the *Picayune* and *Times*. Neither of them will issue to-morrow. The *Bee* and *Republican* will go on without interruption. The *Picayune* and *Times* have printers coming to supply the places of the strikers. Good compositors can get plenty of work here at 50 cents per thousand.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

August Smith's new elevator in Milwaukee is to be enlarged to a capacity of $1,000,000 bushels.

—A large bald eagle, measuring 7 feet from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other, was killed near Hunterstown, Ind., yesterday.

—On Sunday two Bohemian girls, named Julia Stredronsky and Kate Vouerka, were drowned in the river at four-mile lock, near Cleveland, by the upsetting of a skiff.

A meeting of colored citizens in the Court-House at Terre Haute yesterday, passed resolutions urging the Massachusetts Legislature to elect Wendell Phillips as successor to Charles Sumner.

—A plan has been perfected for the purchase of the late residence of B. F. Allen, at Des Moines, for a State University under the Presbyterians. Mr. A. will donate $100,000 and endow a Professor's chair.

—The Indianapolis Board of Trade has accepted the proposition of Henry C. Wilson, formerly of Chicago, to erect a Chamber of Commerce costing $60,000. The Board is to take a perpetual lease. The model of the building will be the Chicago Chamber.

NAVIGATION.

DETROIT, March 23.—The Straits of Mackinac and the Sault Ste. Marie report cold weather, and the prospects less promising.

CLEVELAND, O., March 23.—Steamer Northwest arrived here this afternoon from Detroit. The Captain reports meeting no ice. This is the first lake arrival this season.

FIRES.

(Continued from the First Page.)

O'Connell & Kimball—Loss on stock, $4,500; No insurance.

Mrs. Mack—Loss on stock, $150; insured for $500 in the Imperial, of London.

L. S. Stow—Loss on stock, $300; insured for $400 in Allemania, of Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Henry—Loss on stock, $1,000; insured for $2,500 in the Westchester, of New Rochelle.

W. P. McAllister—Loss on building, $1,000; insured for $3,000 in the Continental, of New York.

John Smith—Loss on stock, $400; insured for $600 in the Continental, of New York.

George Linkhold—Loss on stock, $3,000; insured for $3,000 in the North America, of Philadelphia.

The Turner Society—Loss, $150; insured for $250 in the Fire and Marine, of Springfield.

R. S. and E. Wells—Loss on stock, $1,000; insured for $1,000 in the Lycoming, of Pennsylvania.

E. A. Belloe—Loss, $200; insured for $500.

Miss Crandall—Loss, $300; insured for $400.

Thomas Bradford—Loss, $200; insured for $250.

Dr. Stone—Loss $.00; insured for $200.

Christopher Sumner—Loss to stock from water $1,000; insured for $700.

William G. Hubbard—Loss on buildings $5,000; covered by insurance—$1,500 in the Franklin, of Philadelphia, $1,000 in the Westchester, of New Rochelle, $1,250 in the Humboldt, of New York, and $1,250 in the Franklin, of St. Louis.

Thomas Todd—Loss on building $1,200; insured for $1,000 in the Allemania, of Pittsburgh.

S. A. Wyman—Loss on building $1,000; covered by $1,500 insurance in the Underwriters', of New York.

L. H. Yarwood—Loss on building, $5,000; covered by insurance—$2,000 in the North British, $3,000 in the Franklin, of Pennsylvania.

P. J. Kimball—Loss on building, $2,000; covered by insurance—$1,000 in the Underwriters'.

M. C. Town—Loss on building, $5,000; covered by $2,000 in the London, Liverpool & Globe.

Henry Sherman—Loss on building, $4,500; insured for $2,000 in the Phœnix, of Hartford.

R. M. Martin—Loss on building, $4,500; covered by insurance—$4,000 in the Underwriters', of New York, and $4,000 in the Royal. Loss on stock, $4,000; covered by insurance—$3,000 in the Phœnix, of Hartford; $1,500 in the Hartford, of Connecticut; $2,000 in the Phœnix, of Brooklyn; and $2,000 in the North British.

SUMMARY.

The losses of the insurance companies are as follows:

Ætna, of Hartford	$ 9,800
Allemania, of Pittsburgh	3,400
Continental, of New York	5,000
Fire and Marine, of Springfield	250
Franklin, of St. Louis	2,750
Franklin, of Philadelphia	9,500
Franklin, of Wheeling	2,500
Franklin, of New York	1,500
German-American, of Pennsylvania	8,500
Hartford, of Connecticut	3,000
Home, of New York	3,500
Humboldt, of Newark	3,750
Imperial, of London	2,500
London, Liverpool, and Globe	9,000
Lycoming, of Pennsylvania	2,000
Millville, of New Jersey	2,500
National, of Philadelphia	5,700
Niagara	2,000
North British	4,000
North American, of Philadelphia	6,000
Phœnix, Hartford	10,700
Phœnix, Brooklyn	4,000
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	6,000
Royal, of London	4,000
Underwriters', New York	19,000
Westchester, New Rochelle	8,900
Miscellaneous	2,150
Total loss on buildings	44,750
Total loss on stock	71,700
Total loss	$123,400

At Wooster, O.; Loss, $80,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WOOSTER, O., March 23.—At 2:30 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the dark-room of Rawlins & Co.'s photograph gallery, which was located in the second and third stories of Robert Childs' building, the first floor of which was occupied by Messrs. Barrett & Ogden, clothiers, and E. B. Childs, boot and shoe dealer. The building with most of its contents was entirely destroyed, Mr. and Mrs. Rawlins barely escaping with their lives. Unfortunately, the Deluge steamer bursted out a line, after which the fire became unmanageable, and completely consumed Arcrdome Hall, and the drug-store of L. Firestone & Son; also the dry-goods house of D. Q. Liegel, and at one time seriously threatened the American Hotel. These buildings were the largest business houses in Wooster, and were situated in the business centre of the town. The losses and insurance on buildings and stocks are as follows:

Rawlins & Co., loss $5,000; insured for $3,500—$1,500 in the Home of New York, $1,000 in the Old Dominion, and $1,000 in the Westchester.

E. B. Childs, loss $2,000; insured for $1,500 in the Ætna, of Hartford.

Barrett & Ogden, loss, $10,000; insurance, $6,000—$3,000 in the Western Mutual, of Urbana, O.; $1,000 in the Hartford, $1,000 in the Phœnix, of New York, and $1,000 in the North British and Mercantile. Loss on the building, $10,000; no insurance.

Arcadome Building, loss, $15,000; insurance, $12,500—$2,000 in the Germania, of Erie, Pa.; $1,500 in the Hibernia, of Cleveland; $2,000 in the Mercantile, of Cleveland; $2,000 in the Citizens' of Newark, N. J.; $2,500 in the Old Dominion, of Richmond, Va., and $3,000 in the Home, of New York.

Firestone & Son, loss $15,000; insurance, $10,700—$3,000 in the Richland Mutual, of Mansfield; $3,000 in the Knox Mutual, of Mt. Vernon; $2,000 in the American Central; $1,000 in the Howard, of New York; $1,000 in the Phœnix, of Brooklyn; and $700 in the Orient, of Hartford.

D. Q. Liegel, loss on building, $10,000; insured for $2,000 in the Richland Mutual, of Mansfield; $3,000 in the Western Mutual, of Urbana. Loss on stock, $14,000; insurance, $4,000 in the Westchester, of New York; $2,000 in the Alemannia, of Cleveland; $2,000 in the Hibernia, of Cleveland; $3,000 in the Lycoming; $2,000 in the Ashland Mutual, of Ashland; and $2,000 in the Traders' of Chicago.

Dr. W. C. Moore, loss $1,000; insured for $700 in the Orient, of Hartford.

The building was completely gutted. The fire was not extinguished until 10 o'clock a. m., and is now a heap of smoldering ruins. It is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Indianapolis Fire.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 23.—As near as can be estimated, the total loss of the Sunday night fire is $280,000, and the insurance is only $41,000. Bissell & Co., New York, were not insured for $50,000 as reported.

A fire broke out in the basement of Mercantile row to-day. The fire department soon extinguished it.

The removal of the debris from this block began this afternoon. The structure will be immediately rebuilt. The other proprietors also intend rebuilding without delay.

It is firmly believed to-day that the fire had an incendiary origin, though suspicion rests upon no one at present.

[To the Associated Press.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 23.—The following is a list of losses and insurance by last night's fire: Sheet's Block, $100,000; no insurance. J. H. Vajou, $70,000; no insurance. John C. Wright, $20,000; insured, $5,000. William Mansur, $25,000; no insurance. Talbot & Fate, $1,500. E. B. Martindale, $30,000; insurance, $25,000. Peser Routier, contractor, $10,000; no insurance. McClune & Son, tea store, $10,000; fully covered by insurance. Krister & Smith, plumbers, $4,000; insured, $3,000 in the London Assurance. Charles Dennis, drug-store, loss, $3,800; insured, $3,000. A. H. Scott, grocer, loss, $3,000; insured, $2,000, in the Republic of Hart